The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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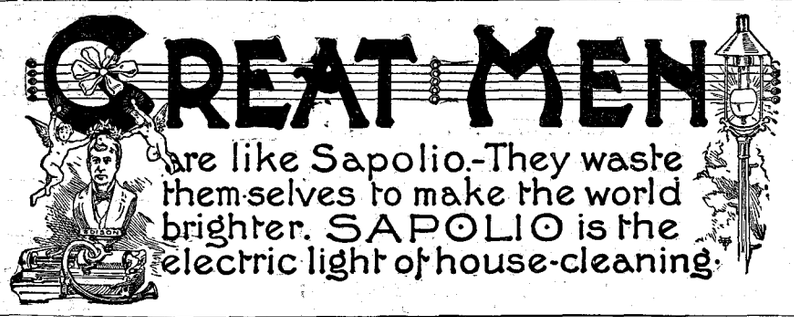
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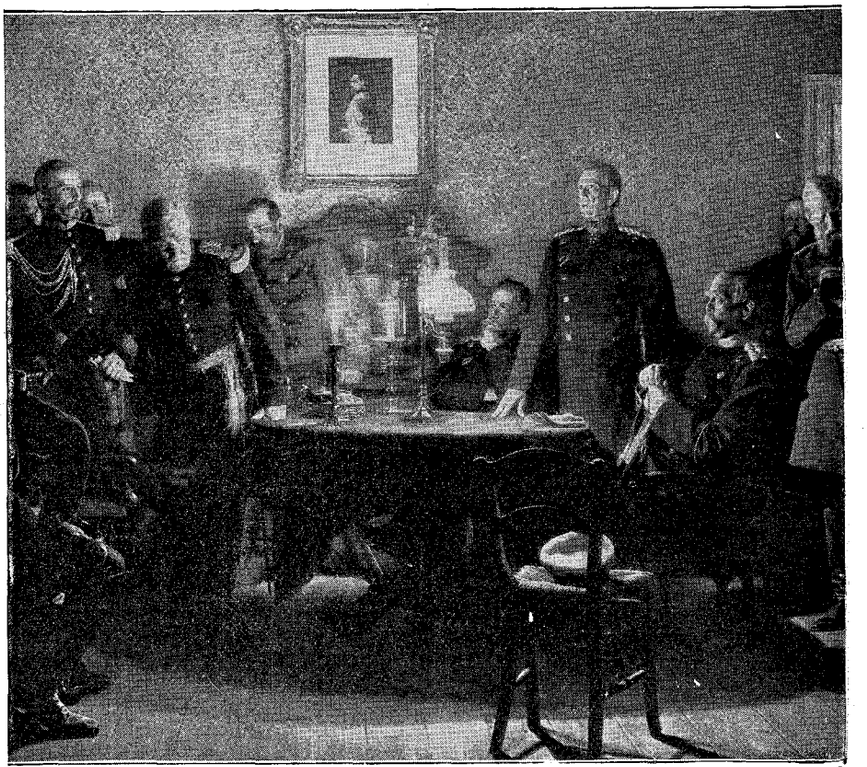

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

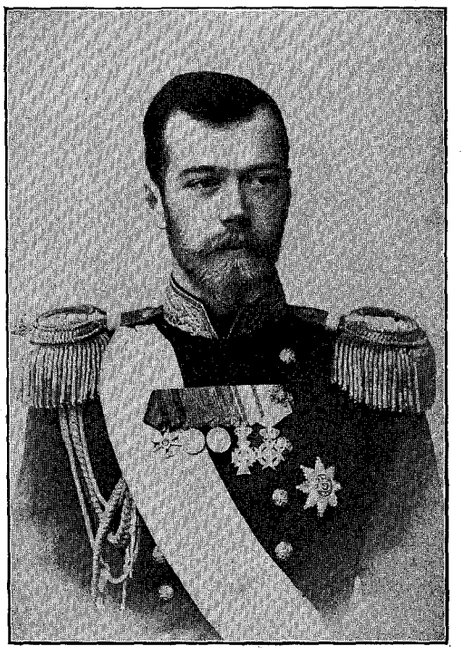
AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

THE attitude of the press of the United States toward the peace manifesto issued by the Czar of Russia [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 3] is, in large part, a skeptical one. "The Dream of Nicholas," "A Royal Grandstand Play," "A Seven Days' Wonder," and like phrases are made use of as titles for editorials. A copy of the note has been given to our representative at St. Petersburg, and it is generally assumed that an international conference is inevitable. Our newspapers for the most part continue to indulge in speculation regarding the motives behind the Czar's propositions, and the European jealousies which stand in the way of any possible reduction of excessive armaments. Nevertheless, the Czar receives a great amount of praise from our papers for his move in the interest of universal peace. Some attention is being paid to the part that the United States may have had in inducing such a proposal as well as to the position this country should assume in relation to the conference. We quote from a number of editorials of this character.

America's Part in It.—"While the United States has not been invited[?] to join the powers of Europe in devising ways for the gradual disarmament of Europe, proposed by the Czar of Russia, it is the indirect cause of the movement. By years of peaceful industrial effort, by union of interest, the United States has grown to a prosperity and power that causes all the world to marvel. Not least among its national admirers has been Russia. It has accorded to this country the flattery of imitation in commercial ways.

"Out of this study of the great republic Russia has learned the advantages of peace. It has seen how the absence of opportunity for military distinction has stimulated the strife for eminence in invention, construction, and science. By turning to Europe the contrast has been presented of the flower of its manhood seeking glory in the army, navy, or colonies. But while Russia understood all this and began, years ago, to plan the development of its vast domain on American lines, it was still ambitious to add to its territory and, if possible, to humble Great Britain before abandoning militarism. It has gained a pathway to an open sea. It was on the verge of grasping Britain's richest territory when the new light broke upon its vision.

"The war with Spain completed the demonstration of the futility of European rivalry in armament. The naval battles of Manila and Santiago made it apparent that victory depends upon



NICHOLAS II., CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

the genius of the 'man behind the gun'—including engineers and coal-passers—more than upon the engines of destruction. The speech of Joseph Chamberlain proclaimed the tie that binds the nations which excel all others in mechanical genius. The later authorization of additions to the American navy left no doubt that, if they should combine, the United States and Great Britain could bankrupt the remainder of the powers if the rivalry should be continued.

"Russia has turned to the better course. It proposes gradual disarmament, peace, and industry. The time is auspicious, since the great militarist, Bismarck, is dead and his imperial sovereign has begun to feel the dissatisfaction the military burden is creating. But disarmament is yet a long way from an accomplished fact. The details are complex, the working out will be tedious, yet the desired result is possible. The final acceptance of the Russian proposal rests with Great Britain—and the United States, which lends encouragement to the belief that good common sense may triumph in the end."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

Unwilling to Submit.—"It is evident that the great powers of the earth would not be willing to submit their interests to the judicature of the forty nations—big and little—unless they were to have a voice in the deliberations in some measure corresponding to their importance. On the other hand, if the smaller powers were to be mere puppets in the hands of the larger ones they might conclude that they were better off outside of the 'concert,' and the world's congress would thus be cut down to an assemblage of the representatives of the eight great nations.

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"Nor is it conceivable that either the United States, or Great Britain, or Japan would be willing to submit their great interests to the arbitrament of continental Europe. Suppose, for instance, that the Czar's scheme had been in operation last spring, and the Cuban question had been presented to it. In such an event the five continental powers would certainly have decided against us and we would have been compelled to submit.

"Russia, Germany, and France could always compel the adhesion of Austria and Italy to their wishes, because the armies of the latter could not defend their territories against the overwhelming forces of the former. Consequently Britain, America, and Japan would be constantly at the mercy of continental Europe in the adjustments of a world's peace congress. It may be assumed, therefore, that neither one of the three will join the 'concert' if one is formed.

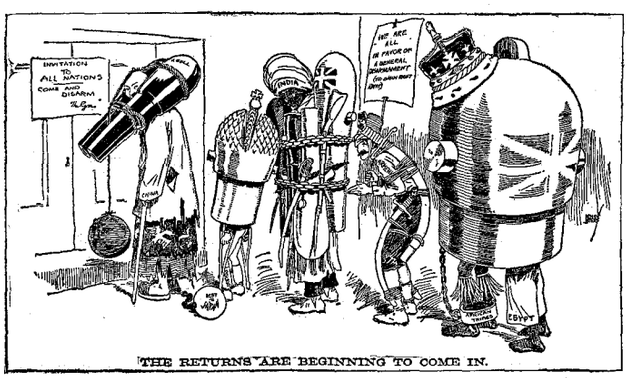
"On the other hand, the formation of such a peace-bund is practically impossible without their participation, as such a union would inevitably force the three objecting powers into a triple alliance for mutual defense. The result would be that the world would be divided into two great hostile camps, and the warlike armaments of the nations would be increased rather than diminished."—*The Journal, Providence.*

We Should Give Unqualified Consent.—"Considered from a merely selfish point of view, the people of this country have little or nothing to gain by the reduction of the great standing armies with which the most powerful and aggressive European nations confront each other and keep an armed peace. What has been spent in feeding armies of idle men and in maintaining costly naval establishments has by that much reduced the ability of Russia, England, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy successfully to compete with us in the arts of peace. Where every farmer, merchant, or artisan is made, year in and year out, to carry a soldier, or a sailor on his back, the cost of living is increased in inverse ratio to the ease of living.

"Nevertheless it is much to be desired in the interest of a common humanity that the international disarmament proposed by the Czar shall meet the assent of the powers, and that it shall be made secure and lasting by such substantial guarantees that self-interest as well as good faith will serve to keep it perpetual. What a beneficent beginning such a consummation would make for the twentieth century!"—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

Cooperation of the United States Necessary.—"The English Government can hardly be induced to take the Emperor's proposition seriously so long as he is doing all he can to thwart England's commercial plans in the East. If, however, the United States, whose policy, whose interests, and whose principles are identical with those of England, should come to a friendly understanding with England, by which the two great powers could act in harmony in furthering the principles of commercial freedom in every part of the world, then it would be safe for both the English-speaking countries to enter into an international agreement such as the Czar proposes. It would certainly be a glorious privilege for the United States thus to be instrumental in inaugurating that utopian era of which the poets and philosophers have so long dreamed, an era of universal peace.

"Perhaps the time is not yet ripe for such a consummation as the Russian monarch has suggested; but it is quite certain that it can not be realized without the cooperation of the United States. Should this country encourage the idea, England would probably fall in line, but she will hold aloof unless the proposal has the sanction of the only country in the world that would stand by her in her struggle for commercial freedom."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*



THE RETURNS ARE BEGINNING TO COME IN.

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"The records of business show that it is impossible to give the stability and prosperity of peace to any set of competitors until they are all actually unified under one absolutely controlling head. And so it will be of the nations. The only practical effect of the Czar's proclamation will probably be to head off the peace sermon which the gorgeous young German emperor is said to have prepared for sensational deliverance from the Mount of Olives when he visits Jerusalem next winter. Universal peace will come when the globe has one ruler. Possibly the Czar might make a very successful general ruler; but for the present the United States will prefer to have American affairs managed under the supervision of Congress and the President."—*The Sun, New York.*

"The appeal of the Czar for peace, for the cessation of the construction of forts and battle-ships, for less militarism and more industrialism, demands the most hearty recognition and support from the United States of America. It will not suit the American jingo politician; it is bound to please the great majority of American business men."—*The Times, Hartford.*

"It has for us only the speculative interest of a looker-on. No disarmament proposal will be made to this country, whose army and navy are both far below the needs of domestic police and commerce protection. Moreover, it is well known that no popular government can pledge its successors, and we probably should not be asked to take part in the conference. But our whole history as a nation is pledged that it will have our sincere moral support and hearty volunteer cooperation."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

"The meeting of the Czar's proposed conference would be a grand and inspiring spectacle, and it is to be hoped that the United States, if invited to participate, will not be backward about appointing competent commissioners to represent this country."—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

COLONIAL EMPIRE AND THE FARMER.

THE *American Agriculturist* (New York) sounds an alarm against sacrificing the American farmer to special interests that are alleged to be behind the movement for colonial empire. It says:

"We demand only fair play for agriculture. Equal rights with other interests are all that the farmer asks. If free trade in his money crops is to be fostered, then he will (legally) batter down every custom-house in order that there may also be free trade in the money crops of manufacturers. If protection is to prevail, the farmer wants his full share, especially in those articles upon which he can be directly protected. If the tariff is to be for revenue only, what better objects than foreign produce? No argufying over colonial imperialism, or other specious means of benefiting the few at the expense of the many, will deceive the farmer."

The menace to domestic sugar and tobacco-growers is taken up in detail as the basis of protest against "unwise colonial expansion":

"The free admission into the markets of the United States, of sugar, tobacco, and coffee from all the heretofore Spanish possessions in the East and West Indies will be demanded by the few syndicates that will monopolize the production of these crops. They will spend money like water to accomplish this purpose, because if they win it means untold wealth to them. Sugar and tobacco plantations and factories, conducted on a large scale in those tropical countries, employing the native cheap labor at long hours, directed by the ablest genius that capital can secure and that modern industry has created, can lay down in the United States markets either raw sugar and leaf, or the refined product and cigars, at prices that will drive out of the business every manufacturer of cigars or of sugar, every grower of leaf-tobacco, and every planter of sugar beets or sugar cane within the present confines of the United States. Given free admission to this mar-

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ket, the colonal producer or manufacturer can still make magnificent profits at prices that mean annihilation to our domestic sugar and leaf-tobacco industries.

"The real reason for the frantic efforts at annexation made by Sandwich-Island interests was their determination to insure this market for their sugar. They won, and tho it was but yesterday that they assured us that Hawaii had reached the limit of its production, to-day they loudly proclaim that their greatest corporation is doubling its capital in order vastly to increase its output of sugar! We were told that Hawaii was 'only a little one.' How infinitely greater is the stake in the East and West Indies! How persistent, unscrupulous, and lavish will be the effort to capture this stake. Hawaii affords a striking example of what is now to be attempted on a vastly greater scale.

"Free trade with these colonies means a bonus of 2 cents per pound on their sugar, 35 cents to $1.75 per pound on their leaf-tobacco, and several dollars a pound on their cigars, paid by consumers within the United States to fatten a few syndicates that will surely monopolize these tropical productions. Not only would our people thus pay this bounty by remission of duties, but the federal treasury would lose the millions upon millions of revenue now derived from the duties on these imports. To compensate for this loss of revenue, additional direct taxes would have to be imposed upon our people. Thus the domestic consumer would be doubly taxed to foster colonial syndicates that can wax even without any tariff concessions.

"The American farmer who now grows leaf-tobaccco or sugar-cane or sugar beets, or who wishes to grow them, would not only have to pay this double taxation for the benefit of colonial monopoly, but, in addition, he would suffer heavily by having his own interests in these lines absolutely ruined. Not only that, but every sugar-factory proposition in the United States would be blighted, and the thousands of farmers who have been looking forward to the sugar beet as a new and profitable crop would be disappointed. We are already receiving many letters from capitalists and others who were planning to start beet-sugar or cane-sugar enterprises this fall, so as to have their factories ready for the 1899 crop. They don't care to go ahead with an investment of from $300,000 to $1,000,000 in each case until they know what is going to be the Government's policy in these matters.

"Thus the domestic-sugar industry, which was so promising eighteen months ago, but which was held up by the war, is now again in a state of uncertainty. Meanwhile, Europe has failed to reduce, much less abolish her export duties on sugar. With that artificial stimulus, she will hope to compete with modern methods in the tropical cane-sugar industry. Evidently, too, the sugar-refiners' trust will be on the side of free colonial sugar, as it will be a heavy holder, if not the controlling power, in the colonial syndicate. All these influences are now conspiring for a relentless effort to throttle the American sugar-producing industry.

"Looking a few years ahead the question is plainly this: Shall the American people pay American farmers, laborers, and capitalists from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually for tobacco and sugar, or shall that money be paid out to colonial syndicates, whose free admission to this market would destroy these domestic industries? Shall the farmer, who has borne the brunt of 'protection' for fifty years past, be denied its advantages now that a protective policy on sugar and tobacco would largely benefit him, without adding to consumers' burdens and without depriving Government of much needed revenue?

"These are pointed questions. But they must be answered. And if these agricultural industries of such vast promise are to be sacrificed to colonial free trade, who will restrain the farmers from demanding and enforcing absolute free trade? No mortal power can stop the economic revolution that will follow any 'going back on the farmers,' especially if it should be done to promote colonial empire beyond the realm of reason and national welfare."

The New York *Tribune* replies to *The American Agriculturist*. It says:

"There is nothing to warrant the conclusion that any syndicates which can be formed in Porto Rico or in other islands would be in the least more effective in raising sugar or other farm products than such syndicates as have been and can be formed in this country. Whether great combinations of capital will succeed well in that form of production is an open question, but, if so, the field is as open in the States as in any dependencies."

The Tribune further asserts that the terms for admitting such products are as yet unsettled, that the problem is new, but that Congress may impose such duties as it sees fit on products from such property, until the "somewhat remote" time comes "for organization of a political body as part of the United States with a view to its future admission to statehood." Meantime *The Tribune* says:

"What taxes should now be collected under the form of military contributions, while the property remains under military authority only, the President, as commander-in-chief, is not known to have determined. The hasty assumption that no duty will be exacted on tobacco from Cuba, rice from Porto Rico, or sugar from either, during that period of transition, does not appear to have any foundation. Doubtless it is supposed that the United States will desire to encourage American and other migration to its new possessions, in order to build up as speedily as possible extensive and profitable industries there. But there is nothing to prove that the industries which have greatly flourished in the past, even under Spanish misrule and organized plunder of the people, tho having to send their products to this country handicapped by a high duty, would flourish less under wiser and more honest rule, with taxes of similar character, but possibly lower in rate.

"On the other hand, it is a still more unwarranted assumption that the farmers of the United States as a body will be wronged and affronted, and driven into hostility to the protective policy, if for constitutional reasons or in order to secure greater benefits to the whole people it should be judged best to admit Porto Rico sugar, for instance, on the same terms as the sugar of Louisiana. The producers of sugar, rice, and other tropical products are relatively only a small fraction of the farmers. A remission of duty which would cheapen a product for all the farmers would not necessarily wrong or affront them because it would subject a small share of their number to greater competition. All farmers are sugar-consumers, and a million or more are wool-growers, and multitudes besides have a strong practical interest in maintaining the protection of home industries, while the few who grow tropical products are not nearly a hundredth of the farmers in number, and, as a rule, have not generally supported the American policy."

SIGNIFICANCE OF LABOR DAY.

THE recurring celebration of Labor Day (September 5) as one of the established holidays in this country induced some interesting observations in the press. The Denver *Republican* insists that world-competition makes it necessary for us to note danger-signals. It says:

"Labor Day has its lessons, and the most important is that wherein it is shown that in the success of the working-class there is national progress. The advance of any people is from below, upward. In the elevation of its working population a nation finds the strongest guaranty of its own success. A tree dies first at the top. Its strength is in the ground. The flower may be the glory of a plant, but it marks a stage of arrested growth. So the highest types of social development may be worthy of aim, but they show the result rather than the process of growth. The future of a nation is written not in the lives of its aristocracy, but on the hearts and in the characters of its working people.

"From this we draw the conclusion that economic conditions which make existence for working people harder, but which make it with them more a struggle for the necessities and less an effort to secure the comforts of life, are essentially wrong. Individuals must struggle for their own advancement. The nation can not lift them up. But the nation may by wise laws render it easier for all to maintain themselves and less difficult for some to rise to the higher planes. This is a nation's duty, for surely if the foundation sinks, the superstructure must descend with it.

"The world stands face to face with a struggle for industrial supremacy, in the issue of which is involved the happiness and the progress of the American working class. Competition in trade and industry brings the working population of one country in close relation to the same class in other parts of the world. The country which works under the most advantageous conditions will advance. Its laboring population to-day may be igno-

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rant and poorly paid. But abundance of work will increase wages, while the closing of markets will cause the industries of less favored nations to decline.

"A well-employed population is an advancing population. If foreign competition, whether it comes from Europe or menaces from Asia, has a tendency to lower the wages of American workingmen, American statesmen should see in it a signal of danger and take warning in time. The condition of the working population of this or any other nation is the barometer which can best tell whether the days that are to come will bring storm and disaster or happiness and a clear sky."

Henry Demarest Lloyd, author of "Wealth against Commonwealth," wrote to the New York *Evening Journal:*

"The civilization of which Labor Day is the herald is to be the opposite of that which has produced the slums of industry and the camps of war.

"The horrors of Camp Wikoff, Camp Alger, Camp Thomas are not the fruits of war. They are the fruits of capitalism—of the religion of self-interest. Where the Spaniard has slain us by tens the American has slain his own by hundreds by army contracts and 'pulls' for incompetents and politicians.

"The country stands pale with rage at the tragedy of the fever, the hunger, the nakedness, the delirium visited upon those who have labored for it on the fields of battle. But capitalism, business, has been visiting these horrors year in and year out on those who labor on all the other fields not less necessary to our safety and honor.

"Camp Wikoff and the other camps are only dress rehearsals of a drama of greed—greed for money and greed for office and titles—which now holds the stage in every department of our government and business life.

"There are camps of typhoid, starvation, and destitution in every mining-field, manufacturing town, and commercial and financial metropolis. They are not merely as bad as these in which we are now uniforming our soldier sons with winding-sheets; they are worse. The victims at Montauk and Chickamauga are fighting men; those, more numerous, crippled every year by the perpetual malaria of avarice and the yellow fever of the almighty dollar in New York and Boston and Chicago are largely women and children.

"Our trade and industry are wholly in the management of the capitalists, and our Government is wholly in the hands of their politicians, and this is what they have brought us to in peace and war, at home and on the field—slums and camps, workless men and working children, the soldier dying of typhoid on the wet ground within three hours of the richest city of the world, because the capitalists and the politicians, given a million and a half dollars a day by the people, can not or will not give him roof, food, bed, or medicine, nor even a pure drop of water.

"Against this civilization of making money the spirit of Labor Day raises the flag of the better civilization of making men.

"The celebrations of Labor Day are the primary meetings of a new constitutional convention the people are getting ready to hold to declare the commonwealth in which equal rights shall mean that the riches created by all shall be owned and managed by and for all.

"On some Labor Day a new spiritual revelation will descend on the congregation of the workers, which will revoke the ancient curse against labor, and in setting all to labor for others as they would that others should labor for them will make labor free, fruitful, and reciprocal, and therefore the greatest of earthly blessings, the surest foundation of law and order, and the highest act of worship in the religion of love and the golden rule making man the creator of a diviner life 'on earth as it is in heaven.'"

Bishop F. D. Huntington, of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of central New York, wrote to the same paper the following "Thoughts for Labor Day":

"The sufferings and wrongs caused by the conscienceless accumulation of vast fortunes are not found wholly in the immediate victims of the injustice and their families. Manifold as these greedy tyrannies are, in their cruelty to the sensibilities, bodies, and minds of those by whose ill-paid labor the wealth of the country is originally produced, or made possible, there is a far deeper, more lasting, and more dangerous abuse of the money power than the worst of them. It is seen in the gradual weakening of the moral sense of the class by which the nation is governed; in the half-hidden but eager corruption of the makers and administrators of law in all the departments and forms of legal enactment and operation; in the perversion of equity, betrayal of trusts, and blinding of spiritual vision, among legislatures, courts, office-holders, and masters of protected or favored industries; in the poisoning of the very fountains of purity, honor, truth, and unselfish duty, on which the whole national welfare depends. These criminal practises, manifest and indisputable throughout the land, can be checked only by a radical reform in the education, ethical ideas, and social principles of the people.

"Conceited and comfortable property holders, who denounce the exposure of these iniquities—which is really the only salvation of the state or justification of the church—as if it were the reckless sport or jealous fury of an aimless agitation, make up perhaps the meanest element in our mixed and multifarious population."

The Chicago *Record* expresses the opinion that "there is need for more leaders to arise from the ranks of labor capable of interpreting to the public the aspirations and needs of the working population." It continues:

"The public ear is open to-day as it never has been before in the history of the world to catch the plaint that comes from the oppressed and from those who are toiling in difficult paths to improve their condition. The people that heard the cry of the oppressed in Cuba and hastened to give relief can not be insensible to tales of hardship and ill-requited struggles at home from those who are aspiring to a larger life. Labor especially is given a respectful hearing to an extent never before known. The public is really anxious to understand the conditions of those who toil, to know their grievances, and is ready to listen and give approval to well-considered suggestions for remedying abuses. Specific instances of special injustice, if intelligently presented, are almost sure to attract attention and to arouse public sympathy. . .

"In controversies between workingmen and their employers the public is growing ever more concerned to know just what is right and fair, to the end that the moral weight of public opinion may be upon the side of justice. Never before have the weaker parties to such controversies been given so considerate a hearing. What is known as the labor problem holds a most important place in public interest. Whatever may have been true of the past, labor to-day has little reason to complain that the public ear is deaf to its cause. The public may not always be prepared to take up with suggestions made in the name of labor, but it is nearly always ready to listen to them when intelligently presented, and is usually prepared to give approval to moderate propositions calculated to bring real benefit to the working population."

The Evening Journal, New York, is certain that the hosts of labor have the situation in their own hands:

"If laws oppress them, that is their fault. If courts are organized to rob them, they have only themselves to blame. If parties plot to enslave them, submission upon their part puts them beyond the pale of sympathy.

"The power to emancipate themselves from conditions so degrading is wholly with them. The secret of victory in war is organization, discipline, tenacity of purpose, unity. The knowledge of how to fight is more important than the desire to give battle. The day is more than half won when the enemy has learned the overmastering numbers and the unflinching determination of the attacking force.

"So it will be when organized labor sets its squadron in the field. There must be wise leadership, a thorough understanding of the evils to be overthrown, with the highest character of patriotic unselfishness animating every breast. A movement of this kind would be irresistible.

"It would strike terror to the hearts of rascally politicians, whether their tastes run to ballot-box stuffing or their talent to accepting unquestioned the fruits of such thievery. It would cause some of the private wires that run from Wall Street to congressional committee-rooms to be grounded. It would make Justice take the bandage from her eyes and stand aghast at the crimes that have been committed under her very nose all these years.

"These are some of the possibilities of labor unions rightly directed. Labor Day may not have been set apart to give workingmen time to stir their brains, but many of them have so employed it, and many more will follow their example.

"When the toiling millions begin to think, there is trouble in store for those who have made vassals of them."

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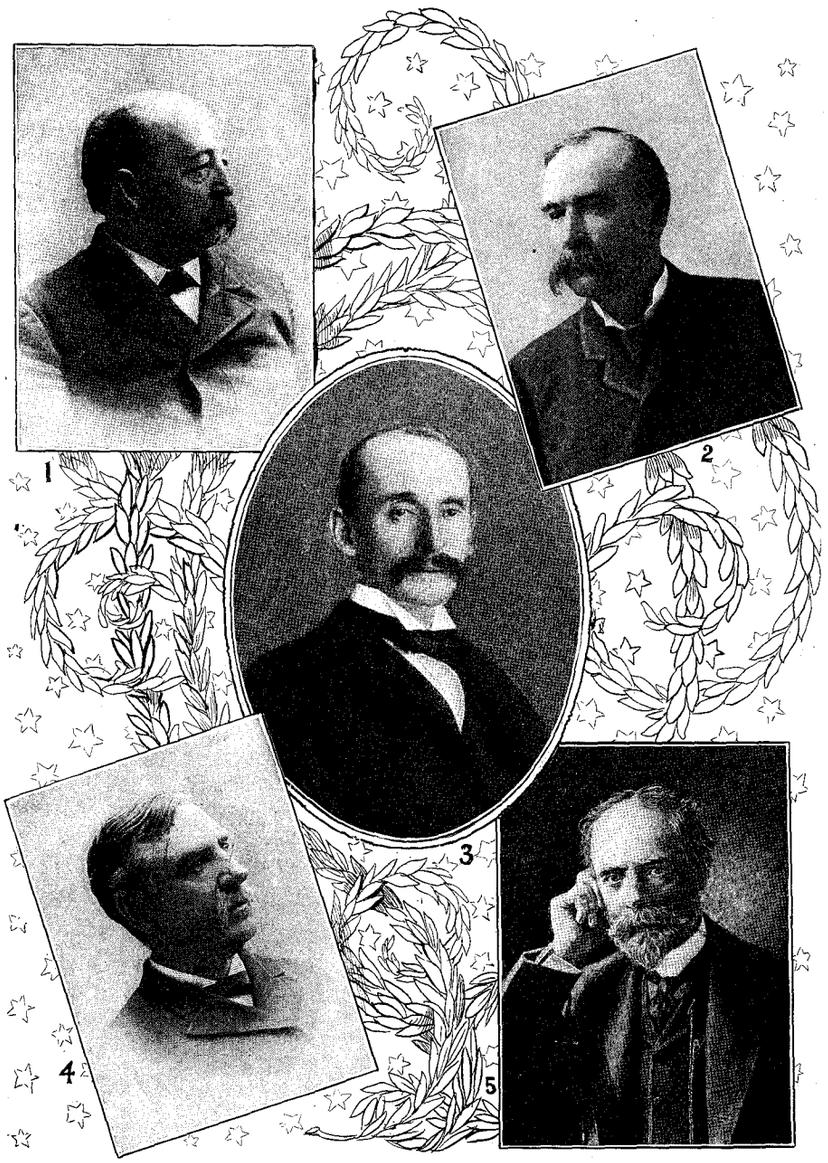
LESSONS OF THE WAR.

AFTER the fighting comes the moralizing. Army and navy officials and editors of many journals are discoursing on the lessons the war has taught or which it ought to teach us. The opinions even of the experts are somewhat varied. We are told that the big battle-ships are the only ships that can decide future contests, and we are told, on the other hand, that the armored cruiser has had a triumphant vindication. On the one hand we are assured that the 12-inch and 13-inch guns are the only ones to be depended upon, while on the other hand we are assured that the 8-inch guns were the ones that did the work for Cervera's fleet. The usefulness of mines and the uselessness of mines are also expounded by various authorities as one of the lessons of the war. But there are several points on which general unanimity seems to have been reached. One of these is the value of rapid-fire guns; another is the importance of the man behind the gun; another still is the necessity of a reorganization of our administration of army affairs, and especially of our militia system; a fourth point is the desirability of little or no woodwork on warships.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, in a widely circulated interview in the Boston *Journal*, touches on a number of these points. Ships hereafter, he thinks, should be built practically without woodwork. The torpedo-boat has its uses, but it has not had a fair test, and it has always been faulty in construction, everything being sacrificed to speed. At Santiago the 8-inch guns did most of the execution, but that was because it happened that the lightly armored parts of the Spanish ships were exposed to their fire. When it comes to piercing heavy armor, the heavier guns are indispensable. Our ships ought to be supplied, too, with smokeless powder, not only because it gives greater velocity, but because the black powder from one gun prevents the sighting of other guns near it.

Captain Philip, of the *Texas*, expressed to a *Sun* reporter similar faith in the big ship with big guns, if it has men who know how to fight it. He referred rather contemptuously to submarine mines, and spoke highly of the destructive power of rapid-fire batteries. Lieutenant Heilner, navigator of the *Texas*, speaking of the rapid-fire guns, said: "It was the raking, seething hail fire of guns of this class poured into the Spanish ships by the that drove them on the shore at Santiago." If there are to be any changes in the battle-ships, he thinks that they should be in the direction of increasing their speed and strengthening the secondary batteries. Lieutenant Bristol, of the same ship, called attention to the fact that, useful as the range-finders are at long distances, they seem to have been forgotten entirely in the hurried work at Santiago, the guns being sighted in the old style. The telephone, the searchlight, smokeless powder, and the megaphone all proved of unmistakable value.



UNITED STATES PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, of Minnesota. SENATOR GEORGE GRAY, of Delaware.
WM. R. DAY, of Ohio, Ex-Secretary of State.
SENATOR WM. P. FRYE, of Maine. WHITELAW REID, of New York, Ex-Minister to France.

The staff surgeon of the royal Swedish navy, Karl Rudberg, who was with our navy in the West Indies for three months taking observations, has been enthusiastic in his admiration of the *Solace* and the *Relief*, hospital-ships, the first of their kind, and models for all the world. He spoke of the value of the Roentgen rays as doing away with the necessity of probing and reducing the number of amputations. Here is an extract from an interview with him in the New York *Times:*

"The Medical Department was not to blame for that [failure to land medical stores], as I understand it, since, according to your army organization, the officers of the medical corps have very little authority. They are subordinate even to quartermasters. They have the titles of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, but the titles do not carry corresponding authority. You remember that in the last year of your Civil War all that was changed, and the

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Medical Department was made subordinate only to the commanding general. You Americans taught us that lesson. In the German army to-day the medical corps has a separate and distinct authority, and the same is true of other European armies. But the lesson that you taught us, you forgot yourselves when you went to war again."

One Battle-ship Worth a Fleet of Other Ships.—"The lesson of the experience [in fight with Cervera's fleet] is that the nation which can place on the ocean the greatest number of the largest battle-ships will command it, be the opposing number of small battle-ships, cruisers, gunboats, torpedo-vessels, dynamite-vessels, monitors, etc., what it may. Every dollar spent in the construction of any naval vessel other than the largest battle-ship possible to build, say 15,000 tons displacement as the minimum, is thrown away. In the war of nations for the empire of the seas, one such battle-ship is, militarily, worth a fleet of the other things. . . . . .

"Thus far the present war has shown that naval steamers must be constructed without wooden decks; that they must be wood-sheathed and coppered; that they must be the largest practicable to build; that whatever ordnance they carry must be of the largest caliber; that the ammunition must have the highest explosive force; that the speed must be the fastest possible; that the coal endurance must be the greatest possible. Nothing has really been determined relating to armor, either vertical or horizontal. Much has been determined relative to personnel. The officers and every man of the crews should be selected carefully, and every inducement offered to secure the highest technical knowledge in the one, and the best physique in the other. One accomplished officer on board a steamer is worth a dozen ignorant ones, and one strong, alert, and intelligent man is worth a dozen of stupid and inferior ones. In the days of sailing navies and the typical 'jack-tar,' these requirements were not so important; but a modern war-steamer is an assemblage of different kinds of complex mechanism; to be proficient in any one is the study of a lifetime; what is needed is specialization, as no other system can secure the highest efficiency. On board a first-class war-steamer, artillerists, engineers, electricians, and executive and commanding officers should be specialized, as in the case of paymasters and surgeons."—*A Navy Expert in The Army and Navy Journal.*

Decrease of Crime during the War.—"The statisticians and the criminologists of the country are engaged in an interesting discussion regarding the effects of war upon crime. The statisticians show that law-breaking in nearly all the larger cities of the United States has markedly decreased since the opening of hostilities with Spain, and the criminologists are ponderously elucidating the reason for it.

"In New York City this decrease in crime has been especially noticeable. In general lawlessness, such as is usually incident to the shady precincts of a metropolitan city, the criminal record has been so lowered that Captain McClusky, the champion thief-taker of the New York police force, declares that nearly all the crooks must have gone to the war. This is his explanation of the phenomenon. Less practical minds, however, have investigated the records of enlistment, and they find that fully ninety per cent. of the volunteers are from the better classes of society, and they find not a single known suspicious character is found upon the enrolment. Army officers, too, declare that the volunteers from New York City are of universally high character, and scout the idea that the decrease of crime can be accounted for in any such manner.

"The more enthusiastic students of criminology advance the theory that the war has turned into patriotic and nobler channels the minds of men heretofore engaged in the ignoble and the inglorious. In other words, that the national danger has aroused that better nature which is held to exist in every character, and that in such a crisis the baser selfishness which breeds crime has been engulfed in the greater tide of patriotic feeling. There may be meat in the suggestion. Lack of employment, an idle existence, and a listless life are undoubtedly potent factors in the breeding of crime. As despondency invites suicide, so does a stagnated existence induce the shortest and easiest means of livelihood. That means is often conceived to be lawlessness. War calls into action the minds, the physical forces, and the activities of life. It enthuses and invigorates and propagates a higher plane of thought and action.

"But, whatever the cause, it is reassuring to know that the American people are less liable to internal dangers during a state of war than during times of peace. It is not so in most other countries."—*The Times, Denver.*

Effect of War on Class and Political Divisions.—"Nor have sectional lines alone been obliterated. Differences of religious conviction have proved equally impotent to divide us. What Catholic wavered in his loyalty because Spain was wholly Catholic, or what Protestant failed to show his indignation when Protestant Germany threatened to meddle?

"From whatever point we look the country's solidarity is the great, the striking fact. During the war politics scarcely existed. Democrats were as anxious to vote supplies as were Republicans; and a Republican President honored himself by making many of his chief appointments from the ranks of the Democracy. Better still, if that be possible, has been the bringing together of all classes of Americans into the only rightful bond of national brotherhood and common citizenship. Where are Bryan's teachings of class hatred now? Will it not be as difficult hereafter to make a 'Rough Rider' hate Roosevelt and Astor simply because they have money as to convince him that the price of wheat depends upon that of silver since the market's demonstration of that fallacy? After sleeping upon the malarial ground together, facing fire and death side by side for a common country, who shall hereafter array the poor against the rich or the rich against the poor in a land of equal rights and opportunities? We would not envy Mr. Bryan his experience should he attack Helen Gould for her money's sake in the hearing of any of the brave fellows whom she has succored in the day of their distress."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

We Must Have a Larger Standing Army.—"If we had had, in April last, a standing army of 100,000 men—a mere handful that, for a nation of this size—complete in all departments, with ample stores of clothing, ammunition, medicines, and what not, and every detail of commissariat and transportation and all the rest as perfectly provided for as on Dewey's fleet when it set out for Manila at an hour's notice, or on the *Oregon* when it started on its record voyage around the continents as tho on a half-day's pleasure cruise—if such had been the case, does any one suppose there would have been any delay or bungling in that army's work?

"It would be madness to disregard the lesson. There may or there may not be room for investigation and cause for blame. With such questions the public need not be concerned. With the supreme question the whole nation is concerned. This country does not want and will never have a military system like that of Germany or France or Russia. It does need more than one soldier to every three thousand inhabitants. Let us have a somewhat larger army than Mexico or Portugal; larger, even, than

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that of Rumania or Belgium; so that we shall be able to cope with a nation a quarter of our size without having to create a new army out of volunteers. Then there will be no cause for contrast between the two branches of the military service."—*The Tribune, New York.*

A Thorough Reorganization Necessary in Our Military System.—"It is worth the while of the American people to study frankly one lesson that the experience plainly conveys, the necessity of a complete and thorough reorganization of our system of providing and administering military resources.

"The resources themselves are ample. A nation that supplies at a moment's call a half million of men ready to take service in the army, and that can get such material as both our regular and volunteer recruits have proved to be; a nation that has five dollars to lend the Government for every dollar it asks to borrow; one that takes a novel and in some ways very vexatious set of taxes without a murmur, and one that, after the first surprised and confused weeks of war, goes about its daily business with renewed energy and confidence, need never fear any just war it is called upon to take up if only it has the sense to use its strength and not waste it. But in this case, it is the plain truth that our wonderful success was due to the readiness, the 'fitness' of our navy and to the extreme incapacity of our enemy. So far as the work of our army is concerned, it amounts to this: One brilliant victory gathered on the verge of a serious check, and won at a very great cost of life, due almost wholly to preventable defects in our military administration. And this loss of life, with its connected injury to health, shocking as it is in Cuba, where it is concentrated and conspicuous, has been accompanied by loss and suffering only less serious in the camps of the volunteers in all parts of the country. And this has occurred in the process of putting three armies in the field, in all not more than 60,000 men, of whom nearly one half were the regulars, fully equipped for movement."—*The Times, New York.*

The Best Service of the War.—"The war has lifted us out of despondency and gloom, turned our eyes to the sea and shown us our true place among the nations. But its best service to us will be lost if it does not elevate the tone of our national life. Trade ought to be fairer, education more honest, society purer, and religion more sincere for this baptism of blood and fire, with its lessons of unselfish sacrifice and high-minded endeavor. Nowhere is this uplift worse needed than in our politics. The welfare of the state should somewhat less be made the sport of conscienceless demagogs. The man of honest heart and intellectual courage should not so willingly be sacrificed to the schemer of ready speech and all-engaging arts of popularity.

"Before the loftier sentiment and more serious thinking of this war have given way to the distractions of peace, this nation should take to heart the truth that moral principles, after all, are the foundation stones upon which all national character must be built if it is to last. Trade and manufactures, tariffs and currency systems, are superstructures which do not make, tho they may denote, the enduring fabric of a nation's life. With a people, as with the individual, character alone abides."—*The Oregonian, Portland.*

One Value in the Suffering of Our Troops.—"If this young, strong, ambitious nation were to emerge from this victorious war with nothing to remind it of the hellish side of war, nobody could predict what the consequences might be. The fascinations of war have almost always balanced its horrors. Take away the horrors, and what would issue? We should find ourselves face to face with the temptation to go forth to the conquest of the earth for war's own sake. We should forget what triumphs there are in peace, and would seek quarrels wherever we could find them. We should become the terror and the nuisance of the world. We should be as a nation what the individual would be who should discover that all the consequences of dissipation are pleasurable and good only.

"Has there not been, then, a sort of arm's-length mercy in the sufferings which our boys have endured in their own camps? If it was denied to the Spaniards the privilege to give the boys the common bitterness of war, is it wholly bad that they should return home with some bitter knowledge of war's experience? At the present moment there is ground for belief that our boys at Santiago and in hospitals at home and abroad have borne most poignant sufferings that were the fruit for blundering. The stories that are told are indeed woful. Our soldiers will return and go back to every State of the Union. They can not tell their friends and countrymen that the war has been a national picnic, and they ought not. The divinity that shapes our ends has seen to it that the American people shall not forget in their experience the truth ['War is hell'] that General Sherman has told them. 'Lest we forget, lest we forget,' some power not our own has thrown into the experience of the nation the reminder that General Sherman's words will always remain true."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

AN ECONOMIC ARGUMENT FOR "IMPERIALISM."

MR. CHARLES A. CONANT is among those who think that the "manifest destiny of the United States is to extend her dominion over other territory." The reasons for his belief are neither political nor sentimental, but economic. The law of self-preservation, he thinks, is urging us on to a departure from the policy of the past.

His argument as stated in *The North American Review* (September) runs as follows: The accumulation of capital beyond the demands for its profitable use in new productive enterprises forces the opening of new fields of endeavor. The great civilized nations have to-day, as a result of machine production, a great excess of capital, and the only outlet for it is in developing the decadent nations. The multiplication of needless enterprises in countries already developed, in the effort to find investment for these vast accumulated funds, together with "the existing system of abstinence from consumption for the sake of saving," has created intense economic crises and must continue to do.

Figures are given by Mr. Conant showing that in 1895 the movable wealth of leading European countries amounted to $85,000,000,000. Savings-banks statistics alone in the United States for 1897 show a total of $1,939,376,035. The essential question regarding the mass of accumulated savings, he says, is whether it is put to profitable use. Conversions of public debts and other signs of a decreasing rate of interest are in accordance with a law of diminishing returns: "capital becomes less productive in earning power where it is abundant, because less productive use can be found for the excess above a certain limit; and it is this excess which fixes the rate for all."

There are, according to Mr. Conant, three important solutions of this problem of enormous congestion of capital in excess of legitimate demand:

"One of these is the socialistic solution of the abandonment of saving, the application of the whole earnings of the laborer to current consumption, and the support of old age out of taxes levied upon the production of the community. It will be long before this solution will be accepted in a comprehensive form in many modern civilized states. The second solution is the creation of new demands at home for the absorption of capital. This has occurred at several previous stages of the world's history and is likely to continue as long as human desires continue expansible. But there has never been a time before when the proportion of capital to be absorbed was so great in proportion to possible new demands. Means for building more bicycle factories than are needed, and for laying more electric railways than are able to pay dividends, have been taken out of current savings within the last few years, without producing any marked effect upon their amount, and without doing more, at the most, than to stay the downward course of the rate of interest. Aside from the waste of capital in war, which is only a form of consumption, there remains, therefore, as the final resource, the equipment of new countries with the means of production and exchange.

"It is in the countries which Lord Salisbury describes as decaying that the means for the employment of new capital must be found. . . . Such countries have yet to be equipped with the mechanism of production and of luxury, which has been created in the progressive countries by the savings of recent generations. They have not only to obtain buildings and machinery—the nec-

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essary elements in producing machine-made goods—but they have to build their roads, drain their marshes, dam their rivers, build aqueducts for their water supplies, and sewers for their towns and cities. Asia and Africa are the most promising of these countries. Japan has already made her entry, almost like Athene full-armed from the brain of Zeus, into the modern industrial world. The increased capacity of her people for production, giving them increased command over the products of other peoples, is producing its natural effect in the rise of wages and increased importations. China, Siberia, and the islands which have languished so long under Spanish inertia, are likely to follow, perhaps with more halting steps, in the footsteps of Japan. The opening of railways and canals will afford employment for the masses of capital piling up in Europe and the United States, which will be profitable if the merchandise is found to feed the new means of transportation. Existing commodities now imported from the interior of these countries at great cost will be swept on paths of steel to the sea-coast, with the result of reducing their cost, increasing their consumption, and benefiting at once both producer and purchaser.

"The United States can not afford to adhere to a policy of isolation while other nations are reaching out for the command of these new markets. The United States are still large users of foreign capital, but American investors are not willing to see the return upon their investments reduced to the European level. Interest rates have greatly declined here within the last five years. New markets and new opportunities for investment must be found if surplus capital is to be profitably employed."

The Vermont Election.—Returns from the gubernatorial election in Vermont, held on September 6, show a Republican plurality of about 23,600, compared to a plurality of 40,845 for McKinley in 1896 and a plurality of 28,521 in the gubernatorial election of 1894. Democrats gained some twenty-seven seats in the legislature. Party papers minimize or make the most of the supposed national significance of the result. The Burlington, Vt., *Free Press* (Rep.) says: "The Democrats in their state convention made the Chicago platform the supreme test of Democracy with free silver as the overshadowing issue, and the people of the State have rebuked them by returning a plurality for the Republican state ticket larger than the average for the past four off years in Vermont. The pluralities for those years were as follows: 1882, 21,373; 1886, 20,522; 1890, 14,163; 1894, 28,521. The average plurality is thus seen to be 21,145. . . . So far as national issues are affected by the result the Republicans have every reason to be gratified over the returns." The Providence, R. I., *Journal* (Ind.) says that Republican opposition in the legislature to high license had considerable to do with the result rather than to any real conversion to free-trade or free-silver ideas. It adds: "At the same time some surprising overturns in certain small country towns are hardly explainable upon the foregoing hypothesis. We must search elsewhere for a reason for these wholesale desertions of the Republican flag, and judging from the comments of leading Republican newspapers like the Burlington *Free Press* and the Rutland *Herald*—the two leading dailies of the State—Alger's mismanagement of the War Department furnishes a key to the conundrum." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that "nothing can be plainer to any unprejudiced student of our recent political history than that the result in Vermont on Tuesday means that the Democrats will carry the House of Representatives in November unless President McKinley shall, in the mean time, unload Algerism." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) says: "The approximated relative gains of the Democrats in the gubernatorial vote show an increase this year over 1894 of over 15 per cent., while the Democratic representation in the legislature is nearly three times what it was in that year. These figures are full of encouragement to the Democrats in other States. If the party can score such gains in a State which gave McKinley two years ago 40,000 plurality, what may it not expect from States normally Democratic like New York, Indiana, West Virginia, and Maryland, and from the doubtful States north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Queen of Holland need not think she can have Hobson.—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

THE Russian bear looks odd but interesting in sheep's clothing.—*The Press, New York.*

THE real national celebration in this country will occur when Dewey gets home.—*Baltimore Herald.*

WHEN Blanco surrenders let him keep his sword, but make him give up his typewriter.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

YELLOW and red are the Spanish colors; we still have them in yellow fever and red tape.—*The Globe, Atchison.*

THE next invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico will be made by Capital, backed by a horde of adventurers.—*New York Press.*

WE know no reason why a man of Colonel Henry's talents could not have forged an acquittal for himself.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IF Europe were to give up its arms and depend on its fists alone, there might be some chance for Ireland.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

TORAL needn't feel so bad. Why, the Spaniards even court-martialed Christopher Columbus for discovering America.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

ABOUT all the places not suitable for camps have been tried, and considerable improvement may be looked for in future selections.—*Detroit Tribune.*

GENERAL COXEY has the laugh on the country at last. He states that his army fared better than Uncle Sam's soldiers during the war, and no one dare contradict him.—*The Tribune, Scranton.*

CONGRATULATION.—"Did your son get home safe from Cuba?" asked the neighbor.

"He did better than that," was the answer; "he got home safe from camp."—*The Star, Washington.*

OVERLOOKED.—"There doesn't seem to be anybody to welcome you on your return."

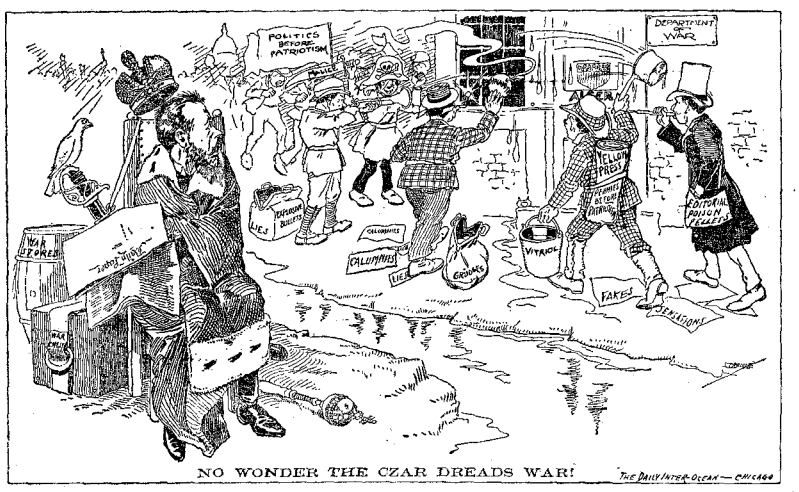
"No, ma'am. I'm nothing but a soldier in the reg'lar army. You needn't mind me, ma'am. I ain't got no soul."—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

APPALLING.—"Don't you know," said the politician, "that some of those islands in the Pacific Ocean are the work of coral insects?"

"What has that to do with our taking possession of them?"

"My friend, you are wholly deficient in the foresight that makes a statesman. Supposing some ships with a cargo of insect powder was to founder in the neighborhood?"—*The Star, Washington.*

THE RED TAPE NURSE.—*The Journal, New York.*



NO WONDER THE CZAR DREADS WAR!

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LETTERS AND ART.

D'ANNUNZIO AND HIS INTERPRETATIONS OF ITALIAN LIFE.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, in the opinion of Virginia M. Crawford, is the greatest living delineator of sex emotions; and he is nothing more. He is a genius in giving expression to the love-motive, but he knows nothing else. In this respect he is a true Italian, for the average Italian is dominated in all his actions by this one passion. D'Annunzio truly reflects the life of which he is a part, but in doing so he has never drawn any character but his own that is worth a moment's consideration. He knows how to observe and analyze himself, and being himself a true Italian, this analysis is a genuine portraiture of Italian character. We quote from Miss Crawford's article (*Pall Mall Magazine*):

"The love-motive in Italy predominates in life to an extent that sober Northern natures can not easily realize. Love, to the average Italian, is the aim and object of all his aspirations. Not alone the passion of a life-time, but the most trivial caprice of the moment is allowed to absorb his faculties, to intrude upon his business engagements, to fill his mind to the exclusion of every other consideration. No one, I think, can have lived in Italy, and have come in contact with the Italian people, without having been struck by this fundamental characteristic of Southern and Latin nature. And if it be true of men who are compelled, to some extent at least, to lead a life of mental and physical activity, it is still more true of the Italian woman, to whom, as a rule, intellectual pleasures are entirely unknown, and in whom the emotional temperament develops without restraint. In Italian fiction of the present day the love-motive is as predominant as in life. Italian novels are essentially voluptuous in tone. They treat of love in all its manifestations, and, as a rule, they treat of nothing else. Many years have passed since Manzoni wrote his tender and ever-charming historical romance, but Manzoni founded no school of fiction, and 'I Promessi Sposi' will continue to occupy a unique place in the history of Italian literature. I do not think that either the religious or the historical novel has any success in the peninsula to-day, and, as far as I know, the adventure story, pure and simple, does not exist at all.

"Gabriele d'Annunzio, the greatest of living Italian novelists, shares in the characteristics of his nation and his time. To me he always appears as an essential product of modern Italy, in spite of all his cosmopolitan culture. He is probably the most marvelous interpreter of the sex-emotions of the century. His knowledge is infinite, his imagination true, his power of analysis absolutely unrivaled. As callous as a surgeon, with the delicate perceptions of an artist, he lays bare, through long pages of flowing rhythmical writing, the most hidden secrets of the heart, the most subtle manifestations of sexual desire. In certain directions he has carried the psychological novel as far as it is possible for it to go. He is a consummate artist, a marvelous molder and manipulator of the Italian language. But, with all his power, with all his genius—for I think it is no exaggeration to use the word—d'Annunzio can only look on life through the medium of sex-emotion. Love, passion, the attitude of man toward woman, of woman toward man, absorbs all his attention. For him life possesses no mightier secrets, no further problems. And hence, even at its very best, his work is singularly one-sided. Convincingly true within its own limits, it becomes essentially false as a representation of human life in its widest aspects. A single novel of d'Annunzio fills the reader with amazed rapture. A course of d'Annunzio produces an inevitable reaction, and I can understand its awakening in many readers a sense of actual nausea."

A nation that does most of its feeling or a writer that does all his work within this narrow range is fundamentally pagan, so Miss Crawford thinks. As for d'Annunzio, he shows nowhere any sense whatever of moral consciousness. He is not wicked; he does not know how to be. His lascivious self-revelations are given with all innocence. Within his limits, however, he possesses an extraordinarily wide range. He is a passionate lover of the beautiful, a marvelous *virtuoso*, a singularly sensitive observer. But to everything that he sees or loves he gives his own sensual atmosphere. He does not love nature for its own sake, as Wordsworth did. The cry of the swallow, the budding of spring, the silence of the midday heat all whisper to him of human passion, human joys.

His feeling regarding woman, her duties, her destiny, is, of course, that of his race. We quote again:

"Woman exists for man, for his pleasures, his domestic comfort, often for his ruin, but she has no independent life, no separate entity, no ideals apart from those of sexual love. No higher possibilities for the sex has dawned upon the novelist; even religion, save as a conventional accessory, is denied to her. Women must be gentle, tender, submissive, anticipating in all things the wishes of their lord. Giuliana's one fault was her act of rebellion against the rôle which Tullio, without the slightest justification, had imposed upon her, and unconsciously it is upon Giuliana, and not upon Tullio, that the responsibility for the catastrophe is made to lie. Morally, the women are in most cases far superior to the men, or at least to the one type of man that the author gives us. Yet they are expected to sacrifice themselves unhesitatingly to the hysteric passions of the hero. The truth is, d'Annunzio is so absorbed in self-analysis, so occupied with events in their intimate relation to his own soul, his own well-being, that he has not a moment in which to study humanity from an objective point of view. In a word, he never really paints character at all. As we have seen, there is not a single clearly defined, well-thought-out portrait in his whole series of novels, not one that will live in our memory. The hero is always himself; the heroine is only shown to us in her relation toward the hero."

D'Annunzio is a brilliant decadent, concludes Miss Crawford. He has done only one good thing for Italy. He has made the modern Italian language a fit instrument for expression, and has given it a flexibility and compass it never before possessed.

Has a New Poem by Sappho been Discovered?—Among the papyri in the famous Oxyrhynchus find made in the Lybian desert by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt in the winter of 1896, was an Œolic ode which the finders ventured to attribute to Sappho herself. Professor Blass has attempted to restore four stanzas of the ode. As reconstructed by him they read:

"Sweet Nereids, grant to me,
That home unscathed my brother may return,
And every end, for which his soul shall yearn,
Accomplished see!

"And thou, immortal Queen,
Blot out the past, that thus his friends may know
Joy, shame his foes—nay rather, let no foe
By us be seen!

"And may he have the will
To me, his sister, some regard to show,
To assuage the pain he brought, whose cruel blow
My soul did kill.

"Yea, mine, for that ill name
Whose biting edge, to shun the festal throng
Compelling, ceased a while; yet back ere long
To goad us came."

The Academy thinks that there are "reasonable grounds" for the conjecture that the great Greek poetess actually wrote these verses. It says:

"The poem, which makes allusion to the home-returning and past trangressions of a beloved brother, can not fail to recall a certain episode in the life of Sappho narrated by Ovid and others. Sappho had a brother Charaxus, a wine-trader. Charaxus fell in love with the 'rosy-cheeked' Rhodopis, a famous Lesbian light-o'-love. He ransomed her from slavery, and spent all he had upon her. Sappho, so the story goes, was excessively angry, and somewhat rashly gave vent to her indignation in lampoons. This led to a violent quarrel between brother and sister, and altho Sappho wrote many songs afterward to effect a reconciliation, Charaxus remained obdurate. Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt suggest that their fragment may be one of the olive-branch songs in question. Unfortunately it has lost its beginning and end, and what survives is badly mutilated."

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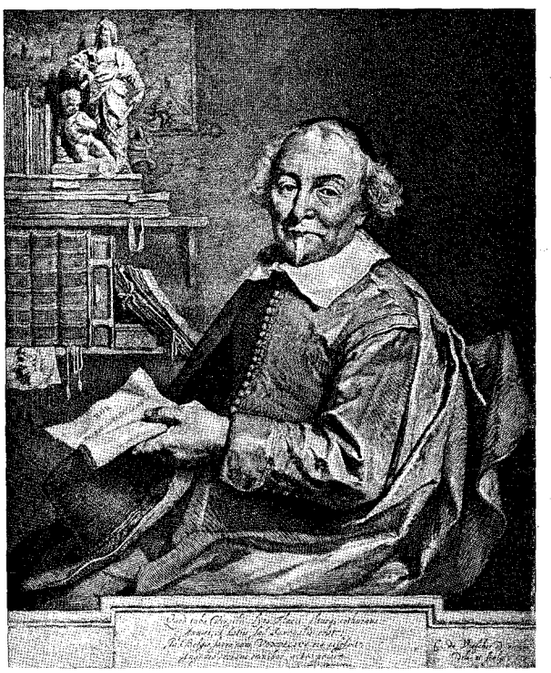
"THE GREAT MASTERPIECE OF DUTCH LITERATURE."

WHAT threatens to be the beginning of an invasion of America by Dutch literature appears in a metrical translation of Joost van der Vondel's "Lucifer." In vastness of conception and grandeur of execution this poem has been likened by Dutch critics to Milton's "Paradise Lost"; and not only the Dutch, but many English critics, among them Edmund Gosse, have maintained that Milton was very considerably indebted to Vondel. This metrical translation is the first that has appeared, and is



JOOST VAN DER VONDEL.

made by Charles Leonard Van Noppen, of the Holland Society of New York. Besides the translation, the volume contains an introduction by Prof. William G. Carpenter, of Columbia University, a sketch of Vondel by Professor Kalff, of Utrecht, and an interpretation of the poem by Mr. Van Noppen.

The drama appeared in 1654. It aroused at once the strenuous opposition of the clergy, who declared that it was full of "unholy, unchaste, idolatrous, false, and utterly depraved things." This opposition resulted in the sale of the first edition of one thousand copies in a week's time; but it also resulted in the interdiction of its performance on the stage after the second presentation. Unlike Milton's great epic, Vondel's drama instantly took its place as a great living force in literature, and has, according to Mr. Van Noppen, ever since maintained its position as the grandest poem of the Dutch language.

In his introduction, Professor Carpenter has this to say:

"It has become a matter of literary tradition, in Holland and out of it, that the choral drama of 'Lucifer' is the great masterpiece of Dutch literature. The Dutch critics, however, are by no manner of means unanimous in this opinion. In point of fact, it has been assigned by some a place relatively subordinate among the works of this 'Dutch Shakespeare,' as they are fond of calling Vondel at home. No other one, however, in the long list of his dramas and poems, from the 'Pasch' of 1612 to his last translation of 1671, the beginning and the end of a literary career, in which one of the greatest of Dutch writers on its history has pronounced the poetry of the Netherlands to have attained its zenith, will none the less so strongly appeal to us outside of Holland as does the 'Lucifer.' . . . . . .

"The paramount reason, however, why the 'Lucifer' should appeal to us is because it is, in reality, one of the great poems of the world, because of its inherent worth, its seriousness of purpose, the sublimity of its fundamental conceptions, its whole loftiness of tone. When the critics praise others of Vondel's works for excellences not shared by the 'Lucifer,' they extol him immeasurably, for there is enough in this poem alone to have made its author immortal.

"It is a matter of surprise that down to the present time there has been no translation of 'Lucifer,' altho, after all, its neglect is but a part of the general indifference among us to the literature of Holland in all periods of its history. Why this should be so is not quite apparent; for wholly apart from the important question of action and reaction as a constituent part of the world's literature, the literature of Holland has in it, in almost every phase of its development, sublimities of beauties of its own which surely could not always remain hidden. An era of translation was sure to set in, and it is a matter of significance that its herald has even now appeared.

"That the first considerable translation of any Dutch poet into English should be Vondel, and that the particular work rendered should be the 'Lucifer,' is, from the preeminent place of writer and poem in the literature of the Netherlands, altogether apt."

Professor Carpenter thinks that the question as to Milton's indebtedness to Vondel is no longer an open one. Mr. Van Noppen gives the views of a number of English critics who are of the same opinion. On this point the translator says:

"The 'Lucifer' was published thirteen years before 'Paradise Lost.' The scheme of the English poem had, however, already been crystallized in the mind of its author for fifteen years. This scheme originally contemplated a drama, which the poet's powerful imagination gradually developed into an epic.

"To whom Vondel was indebted for the foundation of his tremendous drama is easily ascertained. He himself mentions his authorities in his admirable and learned preface. Among these were, besides the Holy Writ, the various church fathers, the 'Adamus Exul' of Grotius, the work of Du Bartus, and a treatise on the fallen angels by the English Protestant, Richard Baker. His own imagination, however, soared far above the fundamental hints that he received from any of these works on the subject, so that the 'Lucifer' is rightly considered one of the most original and comprehensive poems in literature.

"To whom Milton was indebted for the idea of his great epic is, on the other hand, not so easy to discover, altho generation after generation of critics have thrown upon this problem the searchlight of innumerable essays.

"That Milton was under great obligations to Vondel's drama has been maintained by Dutch men of letters for generations. It has also become the contention of several distinguished English critics. . . . . .

"Mr. Edmund W. Gosse, in a brilliant essay entitled 'Milton and Vondel,' was, we believe, the first Englishman who gave the subject conscientious study.

"For this, on account of his knowledge of the difficult Dutch language, he was peculiarly fitted. Mr. Gosse, in his own interesting manner, tells how, during the seventeenth century, the Dutch, then one of the most vigorous languages of Europe, was much more studied than it is to-day; how the patriot Puritan, Roger Williams, having learned the language in Holland during his exile there, taught it to John Milton, then Cromwell's Latin secretary; how Milton also must have heard of the great fame of the 'Lucifer,' and of the storm of fanatical opposition that greeted its publication, from some of the Dutch diplomats whom it was his place to entertain; how, too, he could hardly have been ignorant of the name of the distinguished author of the drama, since it is known that he was a warm admirer and the bosom friend of Vondel.

"In addition to these and other reasons, Mr. Gosse then brings forward a plausible array of internal evidence, showing many points of similarity in the construction and in the treatment of the two poems, summing up with the conclusion that Milton was undoubtedly under considerable obligation to his great Dutch contemporary."

Mr. Van Noppen says, however, that he is not prepared to agree with Mr. Gosse, without a much longer study of the two

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great poems. He thinks an impartial comparison will neither detract from the glory of Milton nor dim the grandeur of Vondel. Milton was a Puritan and Vondel was a devout Catholic, and the general scheme of the epic differs considerably from that of the drama, altho the two revolve around the same central idea, the lost Paradise.

The following is Mr. Van Noppen's brief outline of the general scene of the drama:

"'Lucifer' is not the story 'of man's first disobedience,' tho this is the outcome of the catastrophe. It is the drama of the fall of the angels. Yet man is the one subject of contention. Our first parents are, therefore, kept in the logical background of cause and effect. The creation of Adam, his bliss, and his growing eminence were the prime cause of the angelic conspiracy. The twofold effect of the revolt was to the rebellious angels loss of heaven, and to Adam loss of Eden.

"Vondel, moreover, follows the doctrine of certain theologians, that Christ would have become man even had Adam not sinned. Like Milton, he measures the scene of his heroic action with 'the endless radius of infinitude,' and by the artful use of terrestrial analogies conveys to the reader that idea of incomprehensible vastness that the transcendent nature of the subject demands. Vondel is, indeed, even more vague; the drama not giving opportunity for detailed description. Both are a wonderful contrast to the minute visual exactness of Dante.

"The attempt to reconcile the spiritual qualities of the divine world with the physical properties of this necessarily introduces some unavoidable incongruities. How can a material conception be given save through the symbols of the real? How else can the unknown be ascertained save through the equation of the known? How else, save by visual and sensuous images, express such impalpable thought:

'The measuring things in Heaven by things on earth.'

The poet gives us a finite picture of the infinite, a picture which yet, by means of shadowy outlines and an artistic vagueness, impresses us with the awful sublimity of the illimitable and eternal. The physical immensity of the poem is unsurpassed.

"Humanized gods and Titanic passions shadowed by fate upon the immaculate canvas of sacred legend—this is the play. The personality of the author is never seen; yet when we know the man and his life, we can not but see therein the reflex of his own experience. The scene is in Heaven and never leaves it. When actions occur elsewhere, they are described.

"Infinitely above the scene of contention, far beyond 'Heaven's blazing archipelagoes,' where no imagination dares to soar, reigns He

Before whose face
The universe with its eternity
Is but a mote, a moment poised in space.

There

Stand the hidden springs of life revealed,
The wondrous mechanism from earth concealed.
There nature's primal premises appear
In simple grandeur, deep and crystal clear,
Flowing from out the heart of boundless ocean
Of the eternal Now. With rapt devotion
A myriad ministering forces there await
The summons of His awful eyes of fate,
The mandates of His all-compelling voice.

"Far, far below those empyrean vaults is earth, with its pristine inhabitants. God and man—the Creator and the thing created, the First Cause and the last effect—are both judiciously only introduced into the drama by hearsay.

"Deep in the vague immensity lies Chaos, the uninhabited, through which the vanquished rebels are to be hurled to their endless doom.

"But the poet also takes us

Where meteors glare and stormy glooms invest,

as, leaving Elysium's fields of light, he views

Hell's punishments and horrors dire,
Its gulfs of wo and lakes of rayless fire,
Where demons laugh and fiends and furies rage
Round writhing victims whose parched tongues assuage
No cooling drops of hope.

"Such is the grand perspective from the scene of this stupendous drama."

"YOUNGER SINGERS" IN AMERICA.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER has made a pleasant study of some "Recent American Verse." He selects for review (in *Pall Mall Magazine*, August) the poets whose names follow: Alice Brown, Bliss Carman, Madison Cawein, Caroline and Alice Duer, Richard Hovey, Henry Johnson, Charles G. D. Roberts, and John B. Tabb. He introduces them with this kindly generalization:

"Of over-emphasis, flamboyancy, spread-eaglism, they are entirely innocent. The 'barbaric yawp' of Whitman is nowhere to be heard, and still less do they imitate the exquisite artifice of Poe, the facile melody of Longfellow, or the imaginative wit of Lowell. If there is any of the older American poets who seems here and there to have influenced one or other of them, it is Emerson. But their spirit is so electric, their art so obviously the product of a wide culture, that it is very hard to assign to them, or to any one of them, a definite poetic ancestry. If one must generalize, it might perhaps be said that they derive from Wordsworth, Shelley, and Browning, rather than from Keats and Tennyson; but even this very vague statement is subject to qualification. They are all pure lyrists, or at most balladists; not one of them shows the slightest bent toward epic or drama. Moreover, they are all eminently staid and respectable. There is not a trace of Byronism or early Swinburnism to be found among them. The poetry of Revolt, spiritual, political, or sensual, is unrepresented in this little company. One or two of them are formally and definitely Christian, several are pantheistic, all are mildly Matthew-Arnoldish and contemplative, rather than passionate, indignant, or in any way rebellious. Trivial exceptions apart, their technic is good, but always in a subdued and unobtrusive fashion. They do not attempt great verbal or metrical feats, but content themselves with writing gracefully in simple and ordinary lyric measures. Their work is almost always distinguished. We scarcely ever come across a vulgarism of diction or rime, and very rarely a lapse into commonness or prosaism of thought and utterance. Comparing them (if compare them we must) with our younger singers on this side of the Atlantic, we should say that the Americans showed more even accomplishment with less individuality and grasp of life. They are a trifle timid and constrained. It is by dint of never daring that they seldom manifestly fail. One may often read pages of their work with a general sense of pleasure, yet without feeling at the end that one is the richer by a single tangible thought, or large emotion, or vivid picture. This poetry, in short, has the merits and defects of a product of almost cloistral culture. It is the work of men and women who live out of touch with political and the larger social life, and whose individual emotions have been chastened from youth upward in the school of puritan morals."

Mr. Archer then proceeds to discuss the merits of each of these poets and to quote literally from his or her verse.

Alice Brown's verses are nature poems; but personal, even dramatic, emotion is by no means absent from them. Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey, in their "Songs from Vagabondia," lack definiteness, and Mr. Carman has such facility and grace in riming that he causes one to wonder why he ever began. But the "Ballads of Lost Haven" are an important contribution to sea poetry. Madison Cawein has written some very true and finely felt verse. The poetry of Alice and Caroline Duer, contained in a single booklet, has more of grace than literary accomplishment. In Henry Johnson's verse the element of culture greatly predominates.

There is something Thoreau-like mixed with something Stevenson-like in Charles G. D. Roberts's endowment; but withal he is an original poet. John B. (Father) Tabb is an epigrammatist rather than a lyrist.

Mr. Archer concludes that the achievements and tendencies of these younger poets are entirely encouraging to those of us who hope for a development of a second great literature in the English tongue.

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MRS. LYNN LINTON AND BEATRICE HARRADEN.

MRS. LYNN LINTON, whose death was chronicled the other day, had a special aversion to the "higher education" for women, the "new woman," and all that. But that did not prevent her acting as a literary godmother to Beatrice Harraden, despite the fact that the latter is a somewhat conspicuous product of the "higher education." In *The Bookman* (New York, September) Miss Harraden pays tribute to the noble character of her friend, and recalls the fact that Mrs. Linton herself had in her day been one of the "pioneer" women and one of the bravest and most womanly of them all.

MRS. LYNN LINTON.

Mrs. Linton, we are told, was a woman of letters in the best sense of the word, of a type fast dying out and very sorely to be missed, flooded with the true literary feeling and instinct; not like so many of the young women nowadays, a mere writer of an occasional novel called forth by the soul's passing necessity to express itself—and publish. Miss Harraden continues:

"It is not of the woman of letters that I am wishing to write this day; and elsewhere also can be found the epitome of her career and her successes: the history of her books, her essays, her controversies. But with the memory of that quiet form, lying so peacefully, like an old Viking at rest, I would fain speak of the dear kind friend with the big and generous heart, who stretched out her hand to give a young writer a warm greeting. And here I must be excused for bringing myself on the scene, since my only object in so doing is to accentuate a very sweet and lovely side of her character, which I learned to know from personal experience. Mrs. Linton was my literary godmother. And Mr. William Blackwood was the other godparent. She always spoke of herself as such to me, and indeed my introduction to her by her relative Mrs. Thomas Hill proved, as it were, the turning-point of my life. It is more than ten years ago now since Mrs. Hill kindly took me down to Queen Anne's Mansions to see the first working author with whom I had ever come in contact. Mrs. Linton was not well, and she was lying down on her couch when we entered her room. She scanned me closely, and frightened me a good deal as she read into my heart and brain, and told me forthwith that almost everything I had done was a mistake; and indeed then and there she poured forth her well-known criticisms against the higher education of women and so forth. She was deeply interested, but at the same time deeply horrified, to hear that I had just taken my London B.A. degree. Nevertheless, from the moment she first saw me, she never called me anything else but 'little B.A.' She also tried to impress on me that it was an immense mistake for a woman to enter on a literary career. She evidently disapproved of me theoretically from head to foot—for of course she recognized that I was a modern product—and I stood by her side and looked sad and grave. Then she glanced at me and said in her singularly sweet and caressing voice: 'And now, as usual, I've said too much. Come to me on Saturday and bring some of your manuscripts.' So I went on Saturday, armed with one or two little sketches which had appeared in magazines. I can see her now, reading them. Then she put them down and bent over and kissed me. 'Little B.A.,' she said, very tenderly, 'you must go on writing, and there must be no half measures.' When I left her that day, I knew that we were to be friends and comrades to the end. I pressed forward with my work and was always buoyed up by her kind and vigorous interest. . . . . .

"Before closing this hurried account, I am anxious to record that I have always thought she cared more for a liberal education for women than she herself realized. Her own heart's inclination came out in divers unmistakable ways; but she had so saturated herself with her stereotyped opposition to the higher education of women and their ways, that her mind could not travel freely on that trail. It was quite useless to discuss or remonstrate. The only thing to do was to leave the whole thing, and with gentle reverence and remembrance to call to mind that she herself in the long days past, when pioneering was a much more invidious task than now, came to London to cast in her lot with the great working world and show how a brave and gifted and self-respecting woman, even in those times, was able to win her way to the front and yet keep all her dignity and fine womanly courtesy intact."

RAPIDITY OF LITERARY PRODUCTION.

EVERY great literary age, according to Mr. S. R. Elliott, has its prevailing affectation. In the Elizabethan period, the affectation of literary men was inspiration, as against plodding. In our day it is the boast of writers that a book has taken years for its production. Mr. Elliott writes for *The Dial*, and in illustration of his point brings together a number of interesting if not new facts about writers of the inspirational school. Among these are the following:

"Of course, to primitive people there is something fascinating in the very fact of improvisation; to them, in every man of genius not only is there an eye in a fine frenzy rolling, but the genius, to be consistent, must be instantaneously, rather than laboriously, creative. Even in the early part of the present century, it was the effort of the approving biographer to maintain that what his subject did he not only did well but did rapidly. *Bis dat qui cito dat* was then a motto of universal acceptance. O'Connell's definition of oratory, as the faculty of thinking on one's legs, is in the same vein. This cultus of the off-hand and inspirational naturally had its dissenters; hard-headed, practical observers, who with half-closed eyes would remind the tyro that there is 'no excellence without great labor'—or, more briefly still, that 'easy writing is d—d hard reading.' Still, youthful enthusiasm, even in a biographer, was not to be denied; and the minds of our ancestors were fed with tales of how Lope de Vega wrote one of his thousand plays in a single forenoon, and was found watering his flowers at midday, declaring that this last exertion had tired him considerably! (This on the word of Prescott.)

"In earlier days, swift workmanship was part and parcel of the poet's equipment. Hence we are gravely told, on the highest authority, that Byron wrote 'The Corsair' at ten sittings, the entire time scarce occupying three weeks. Of like marvelous celerity was the writing of 'The Siege of Corinth,' achieved while dressing for a ball. Of 'The Bride of Abydos,' disinterested biographers declared that the poet wrote it in a single night, without once mending his pen; and, in proof thereof, that same unmended pen was placed on exhibition in a glass case, among other curios! Macaulay, to whom we are indebted for these instances, goes on to remark that swiftness of execution, while it by no means furnishes an excuse for that which is done badly, does certainly give an added interest to a masterpiece."

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Many of these stories of superhuman velocity in creative effort, Mr. Elliott thinks, are due to the tendency of the public, when men attain notoriety, to rush in with marvelous tales to confirm that notoriety. This fad has had its reaction, and now the author directs attention (as in the case of Hall Caine, for instance) to his marvelous patience and painstaking. Of the two fads, Mr. Elliott rather prefers the older one. He says:

"Of these two extreme methods as regulated by the time-gage, one is the affectation of aristocracy in letters; the other is the claim of affiliation with the proletarian order. Fortunately, we are not compelled to the adoption of either method; but if we were, our choice would light upon the man who trusts to results, does not make us partners of his toil by a wearisome recital of past labors. The 'get-there stroke' of a winning tho much derided crew suffices, be the time long or short.

"A student displayed a thesis he had just finished, observing, 'That ought to be good, for it cost me trouble enough!' Does not the remark embody the sentiment of those who would apotheosize literary toil for its own sake? A further instance: An eminent scientific man, Marshall Hall, who enriched the world of physics by the notable discovery of reflex action, did what he could to destroy some of the fine dramatic effect of his work; for when he fell beneath the blandishments of the interviewer, at last, he stated numerically the exact number of hours consumed in this discovery. Captain Barclay, who walked one thousand miles in one thousand hours, thereby striding into immortality, did a less ignominious thing than did our scientist, when he invented against time.

"The powers that come direct from heaven, and cost us nothing, are alluded to as 'gifts.' The word is a favorite one with Natty Bumppo, and (to bring together extremes) we may also recall that the great British orator, Edmund Burke, when he wishes to offer the highest praise of chivalry, speaks of its possession as the 'unbought grace of life.'

"Is it from a commercial sense of equivalents that our eulogists of labor value a work for what it has cost in effort? But why should we rate the gifts of the gods as negotiable treasure?"

ANTHONY HOPE'S SEQUEL TO "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."

PROBABLY every person who has read "The Prisoner of Zenda" closed the book wondering what became of one of its chief characters, Mr. Rudolf Rassendyl; how fared Queen Flavia, married to a man she did not love and separated from the man whom she did love and who loved her; and what the villain Rupert would do when he got a chance.

The desire to know more of these creations has induced Mr. Anthony Hope to undertake what is regarded as one of the most delicate and difficult tasks in the writing of fiction, the writing of a sequel to a very popular book. That he has done it well, making "Rupert of Hentzau" a worthy companion-piece to "The Prisoner of Zenda," is admitted by most critics, tho nearly all are agreed that Queen Flavia, in the sequel, is not the fresh, charming, and romantic personage "The Prisoner of Zenda" made her. In the sequel she has become merely a tiresome woman who loves over-much and who lets all the world know it.

We quote from the London *Academy* a brief summary of the story:

"We were told at the close of 'The Prisoner of Zenda' that, once a year, Fritz von Tarlenheim journeyed to Dresden, carrying with him a little box—'in it lies a red rose, and round the stalk of the rose is a slip of paper with the words written: "Rudolf—Flavia always."'

"Such an arrangement was clearly indiscreet, and to such ardent lovers (one is apt to forget that the lady was married) not aboundingly satisfactory. Yet all might have gone well had not the Queen, on one occasion, been so rash as to send a letter with the red rose. Obviously, for this is romance-land, that letter falls into the hands of Rupert of Hentzau, the wicked but engaging villain of the book. Thus the Queen's honor is imperiled. To save her honor by hindering, at any cost, Rupert's attempts to bring this letter under the notice of the King becomes the object of certain brave gentlemen of Ruritania, and the motive of the book. In the end, after much plotting, spirited fighting, and some romantic killing, including the shooting of the King himself, that desire is gained, but at a heavy cost. For the Queen's lover, Rudolf Rassendyl, is shot in the moment of triumph. The real King is already dead, but the people do not know it. The man who is lying on a stately bier, surmounted by a crown and the drooping folds of the royal banner in the great hall of the palace, is not the last male Elphberg, but an English gentleman called Rudolf Rassendyl."

The narrative is put into the mouth of Fritz von Tarlenheim, and *The Academy* thinks it does not gain thereby. One of the laws of fiction, it says, was violated, namely, that when the story is told in the first person the narrator must not prose. His business is to make use of what he has seen, and to "get along" and not to moralize.

The Athenæum finds the same faults with the book, but says much allowance should be made for overcoming the difficulties the author had to meet in telling the story with the personal pronoun I. But it warmly praises the book:

"When it is said that the story carries the reader on with breathless interest from first to last; that the plots, stratagems, and intrigues, while always of the most ingenious character, never elude the reader's comprehension; and that the characters respectively have all the fire, self-possession, dignity, and grace required of them in a book of this heroic mold, almost the highest praise is given to it. There is also what seems to be frequently the aim of romantic novelists—a duel which is absolutely unprecedented for the ingenuity of the circumstances attending it and the unexpectedness of its *dénouement*. In addition Anthony Hope imparts to this, as to almost all his books, a peculiar savor of his own in the dignity and self-repression of the hero, which is made the more striking in this case since the hero is not the narrator, as in several of the author's previous books. There is something which we would willingly flatter ourselves is characteristically English, or rather Anglo-Saxon, in the composition of the author's best men, and this alone gives a distinction to his books quite apart from his extraordinary skill in weaving a rattling good story of adventure."

The Speaker mentions Mr. Hope's difficulties in writing a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," and says:

"He has taken the only course in which success was possible under the circumstances; he has thrown the sequel to 'The Prisoner of Zenda' into a different form from that of the original story, he has invested it with a different atmosphere, and has done his best to avoid the comparisons of which we have spoken. And we think that it may be conceded that he has achieved a distinct success in 'Rupert of Hentzau.' He has certainly succeeded far more completely than he would have done if he had made the sequel a mere prolongation of the original tale."

Literature (London) gives to the book unstinted praise. After quoting the closing scene of the exquisite love story of Rudolf and the Queen, which, it says, is one of the sweetest and purest love-stories in all modern fiction, it bids adieu to Rudolf, whom it declares the noblest and most chivalrous figure that has been added to romantic fiction since the last of the immortal Musketeers took leave of the world.

AT the London Booksellers' dinner, at Holborn Restaurant, the following opinions of diners are noted in *Literature:*

Mr. James Bryce: "At the end of a thousand years little or nothing more would survive from the literature of to-day than survived to us from the literature of ancient Greece and Rome." [Doubted. Ed. L. W.]

Mr. Andrew Lang: "Had a profound contempt for the consumers of literature, because they did not consume enough, nor of the right sort." [Laughter.]

Mr. Zangwill: "He remembered on one occasion a lady in a 'bus asked him if he was Mr. Zangwill; he acknowledged the soft impeachment. She then told him that she had read one of his books six times. 'I had rather, madam,' replied he, 'you had bought six copies.'" [Laughter.]

Mr. G. W. E. Russell: "So long as we have books to read, eyes to read them with, and sense to understand them, life could never be dull." [Cheers.]

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TWO MORE NEW ELEMENTS?

ANNOUNCEMENTS of the discovery of new chemical elements continue to crowd upon us. One such announcement appears in recent issues of the reports of the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and another in the report of the recent meeting of the American Association in Boston. In the former case the new element discovered is a metal, and the history of its detection and isolation is unusually interesting. The story is told in *La Nature* (August 13) by M. Paul Bary, and is as follows:

"The reader will recollect the very interesting investigations of M. H. Becquerel on the rays emitted by metallic uranium and its compounds. These rays have certain of the properties of the X rays: they affect photographic plates, traverse certain bodies that are completely opaque to ordinary light, and, finally, make the air that they traverse a conductor of electricity and thus discharge electrified substances. M. Schmidt and Mme. Sklodowska Curie have recently undertaken, independently, the study of these rays, and have determined the conductibility of the air subjected to the influence of various bodies. The results show that uranium is not the only substance that has the property noticed by M. Becquerel, but that thorium and its compounds also possess it. In this investigation, Mme. Curie observed that two minerals that contain uranium, namely, pitchblende (uranium oxid) and chalcolite (phosphate of copper and uranyl) are more active than uranium itself. This very curious fact suggested that these minerals might contain a new body that possessed, in a high degree, the property of emitting Becquerel rays.

"In a recent note M. and Mme. Curie have justified this hypothesis by isolating from pitchblende, by purely chemical means, a new substance four hundred times more active than uranium.

"The chemical investigation in a mineral, of a substance of unknown properties, found in small quantity and whose existence only is suspected, is always excessively difficult, and it may easily be understood. Now, notwithstanding the numerous analyses hitherto made of pitchblende, the presence of this new element was never detected.

"Guided solely by the very characteristic property of this body, of emitting the Becquerel rays in considerable quantity, M. and Mme. Curie followed each stage of the chemical treatment by the electric measurement of the activity of the different products obtained in the course of their treatment. They thus succeeded in eliminating, little by little, the different inactive elements of the pitchblende, and in this way finally obtained a very small quantity of a metal in the state of a sulfid, to which they have given the name of 'polonium.'

"Judging from its analytic properties, polonium is related to bismuth, with which it possesses, among other similarities, that of forming salts that are precipitated by water.

"It seems proven, then, that we have here a new element to be added to the list of simple substances, which daily grows longer and yet is probably still incomplete."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The other announcement spoken of above was made by an American, Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland, the well-known electric inventor. His story, which was one of the features of the recent meeting of the American Association, is thus summarized by *The Electrical Review* (August 31). The new element is a gas, and its discoverer calls it "etherion." Says *The Review:*

"The gas is a constituent of the atmosphere, and is found absorbed in many substances. Its chief characteristic thus far experimentally determined is enormous heat conductivity at low pressure. Mr. Brush showed that its conductivity, even when mixed with a large access of other gases, is something like a hundred times that of hydrogen, the best gaseous conductor heretofore known; and conjectures that the conductivity of the pure gas will be found a thousand or more times that of hydrogen.

"Mr. Brush referred to a prefatory paper on heat transmission by gases, read by him at last year's meeting of the association, and embodied some of its material in a curve chart showing the heat conductivity of several known gases at only a few millionths of atmospheric pressure, and also that of the new gas in several degrees of impurity. Mr. Brush discovered the new gas nearly a year and a half ago, while looking for occluded hydrogen in glass. He found not only hydrogen, but something of vastly greater importance.

"After many months of experiment he has recently effected partial separation of the new gas from the air by diffusion. In a first diffusion the heat conductivity of air was increased something like a hundredfold. Mr. Brush expects to obtain the gas in a state of approximate purity by successive diffusions of air.

"A table of figures was exhibited, showing the molecular weight, density, specific heat, relative mean molecular velocity, and heat conductivity of the gases whose heat-conducting curves appeared in the chart; and attention was directed to the evident close relationship between the heat conductivity and molecular velocity of the gases.

"From this relationship some other properties of the new gas were deduced. Taking the heat conductivity of the new gas at a hundred times that of hydrogen, a very conservative estimate, its mean molecular velocity at freezing temperature was calculated to be more than a hundred miles per second, and its density only a thousandth part that of hydrogen; while the specific heat was found to be six thousand times greater than that of hydrogen, the substance having the greatest specific heat heretofore known. These figures were adduced simply to show the order of magnitude that may be established by further investigation.

"It was shown that a gas having attributes anything like those cited could not possibly be confined to the earth's atmosphere, and hence the new gas, being found here, probably extends indefinitely into space and constitutes an interstellar atmosphere. In recognition of this probability, Mr. Brush has named the new gas etherion, meaning 'high in the heavens.' Some evidence was cited tending to show that etherion is a mixture of at least two different gases, and Mr. Brush hazarded the conjecture that on further investigation three or more gases will be found, forming one or more periodic groups of new elements all very much lighter than hydrogen. The possibility that etherion may be found to be identical with the so-called ether was touched upon, and Mr. Brush expressed the hope that it would be found to account for at least some of the phenomena heretofore attributed to the ether."

A Vegetable Awl.—"Yesterday," says Prof. C. E. Bessey, in *The Plant World*, "a friend handed me a 'spring lily' (Erythronium albidum), which illustrates what a plant can do when necessary to overcome obstacles. The leaf which started up from the small bulb late in the winter, after growing nearly four centimeters, encountered a serious obstacle to its upward growth in the form of a twig five millimeters thick, which, while somewhat rotten, was still quite well preserved. This twig was held down by twelve or thirteen millimeters of earth, so that it remained firm when the point of the rolled leaf began to push against it. It must have been a severe struggle which took place under the ground when the young leaf steadily pushed its way toward the light. The leaf must reach the light or perish, and, as the diver who meets with an obstruction to his ascent *must* overcome it or drown in the depths, so this leaf must overcome the obstructing twig which bars its way to the sunlight. How this was done is shown in the accompanying sketch. Not being able to lift the twig or push it out of the way, it pushed through it, as an awl is pushed through a piece of wood. The dotted line shows the ground line. An examination of the specimen shows that the apex of the leaf is armed with a mass of harder cells which protect the softer tissues below the apex, just as the iron shoe of an alpenstock protects the softer wood of the shaft. In the leaf this hard point bore the pressure from the swelling cells below, and it was finally thrust into and through the twig, the hole being exactly like that made by an awl when

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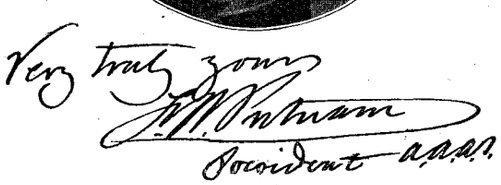
thrust into wood without twisting. As may be seen, the leaf and the plant as a whole are none the worse for this exploit, the blade being perfect in outline and of full size, while the long petiole shows but its usual graceful curves."

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

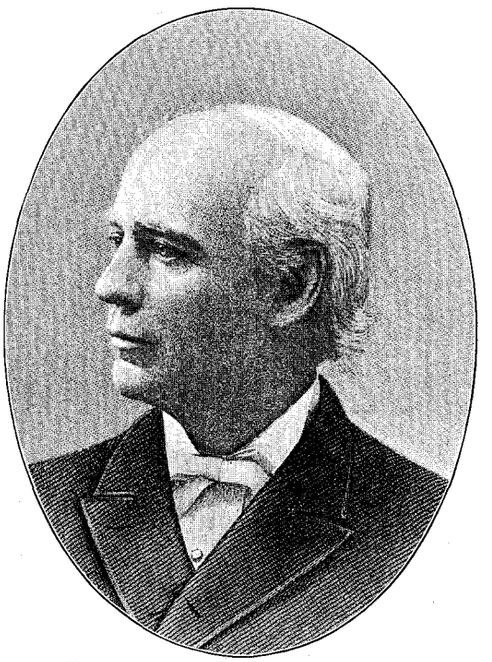
THE American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is usually known by the shortened name that appears in our title, has just held its annual meeting, which was also its fiftieth anniversary, at Boston. This organization of American scientific men, which has thus attained the respectable age of half a century, has an interesting history, which is thus briefly told by Prof. W J McGee in *The Atlantic Monthly* (September). Says Professor McGee:

"On April 2, 1840, eighteen American savants met in Philadelphia and organized themselves into 'The American Society of Geologists.' Within two years the association extended its field of activity, and added 'and Naturalists' to its title. Still later other sciences were given hearing, and at a notable meeting held in Boston in 1847 it was decided to remodel the organization on the lines of a British association that had been a power in shaping intellectual progress for a quarter-century. In accordance with this action, the leading scientific men of the country met in Philadelphia, September 20, 1848, and instituted 'The American Association for the Advancement of Science.' Such was the origin of the leading American scientific society, a distinctively American body, meant to increase and to diffuse exact knowledge among the people; and its semi-centenary anniversary, celebrated by the meeting in Boston, is a jubilee of American science."

The opening session of the meeting was held on August 22, with an address from the retiring president, Professor Wolcott



Gibbs, of Harvard. On the same day the nine sections of the association met and were addressed by their respective vice-presidents. The last general session was held on Saturday, August 27. All the general sessions were in charge of the presiding officer for the coming year, Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Salem, Mass. Before the final adjournment, the council, in accordance with its custom, chose as president for the year beginning next August, Prof. Edward Orton, state geologist of Ohio; and



President-Elect, A. A. A. S.

Columbus, the capital of that State, was selected as the next place of meeting. Some of the events of the meeting are thus noted in a report in *Electricity* (August 31):

"In the evening [of August 23] Mayor Quincy gave a complimentary dinner to the officers and guests of the association. Several toasts were responded to by prominent men and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Among the foreign guests present at the banquet were Professor Charney, delegate of the French Government; Prof. Conrad Cooke and Prof. Benjamin Howard of London; Professor Galbraith and Professor Blue of Toronto, and Mr. Paul du Chaillu, the African explorer. . . . .

"In the afternoon [of August 25] Governor and Mrs. Wolcott gave a reception to the scientists and extended to them the privilege of inspecting the grounds of the palatial residence of the governor at Milton Hill.

"With Friday the work of the association began to draw to a close. The members went to Harvard University by special invitation of the president and fellows of the college and were royally entertained.

"Reports showed that 903 delegates had registered as members of the convention, 158 being from New York. Canada, England, France, Germany, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and Australia were each represented by one or more delegates, there being in all 443 papers read. Resolutions were passed tendering the thanks of the association to Governor Wolcott, to Mayor Quincy, to the people of Boston, and to all who had taken any part in contributing to the pleasure and comfort of the delegates."

The Heart and Respiration.—"Professor Bouchard," says M. Charles de Villedeuil in *La Nature* (Paris, August 13), "has recently discovered, by the aid of radioscopy, that certain movements of the heart are connected with respiration. He presents photographs of great size that he has obtained by a special process and that furnish material demonstration of his theory. During the movement of inspiration the increase of volume of the thoracic cavity tends to lower the pressure there, the auricle dilates, and the blood rushes into the heart; during expiration the organs return to their natural size. These observations form the starting-point for a series of researches on the normal and

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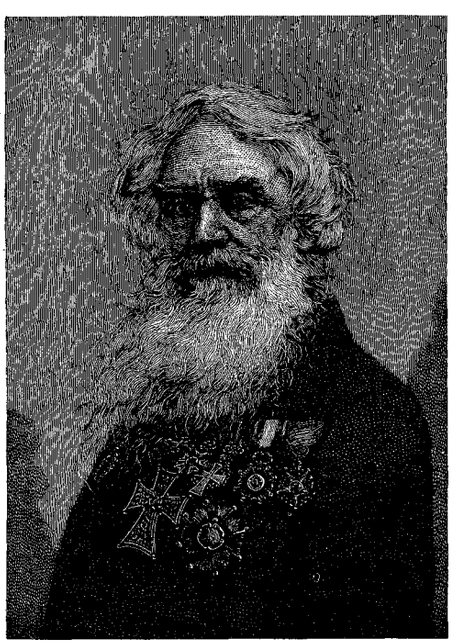
pathologic physiology of the heart. An energetic inspiration produces a great expansion of the auricle. M. Bouchard thinks that a phenomenon of this kind must take place during the whoop of the whooping-cough. Having occasion to place before his phosphorescent screen a child with this disease, he observed that during the inspiration, when a spasm of the glottis prevented air from reaching the chest, the blood rushed to the heart, which became enormously large."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN SCIENCE."

THE half-century meeting of the American Association, noticed elsewhere in these columns, is made the occasion for the publication in *The Atlantic Monthly* (September) of an article bearing the above title, by Prof. W J McGee, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. In recounting the contributions of this country to the scientific progress of the past fifty years, the author begins with astronomy, in which he notes first the invention of the exquisitely delicate concave spectroscopic gratings of Rowland of Johns Hopkins, the photometric work of Pickering of Harvard, the star catalogs of Gould, and the work of the Clarks in the production of the world's finest telescope-lenses. He then goes on to say:

"The prophecy of American prestige in astronomy came in 1860, when Newcomb reduced the orbits of the asteroids to a simple system; and it is just now fulfilled beyond all early anticipation in a recomputation of the elements of the solar system by the same indefatigable delver among definite quantities. This work alone marks an epoch; the sun and moon and planets have been weighed as exactly as sugar and tea at the grocer's, and their paths measured as precisely as silks and woolens at the draper's. Most of the ships of civilized nations set their courses by nautical almanacs computed on the Newcombian basis; and the name of Newcomb is more widely known than the name of any other astronomer, and has brought tribute to America from every civilized country. . . . . .

"The genius of American astronomers has brought appreciation from laymen as well as investigators, and their labors have been rewarded by increased facilities; America is better endowed to-

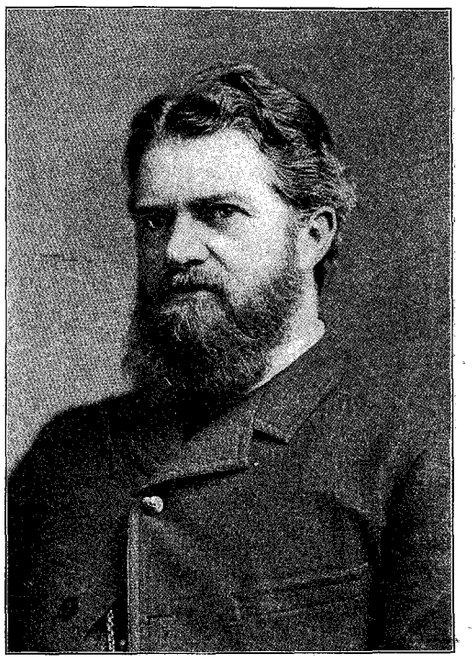


SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

day with observatories and apparatus than any other country—nearly as well as all the rest of the world. Most of our rapidly growing universities have their own observatories."

Passing to physical science, the writer first speaks of the stimulus imparted to American invention by the brilliant advances in pure science made by European thinkers at the beginning of the century, and especially by the principle, then first enunciated, that motion is as indestructible as matter, known as the principle of the conservation of energy. He says:

"The newly formulated doctrine was seized and assimilated with such avidity that within a decade it was more generally un-



SIMON NEWCOMB.

derstood and adopted in this country than in all Europe. Under its stimulus invention throve and manufacturing grew apace; the crude reaper was made a self-raker, next a harvester or header, then a self-binder or field-thresher, according to local needs; the hoe gave way to the horse-cultivator, and the flail to the horse-power thresher, the neighborhood water-mill to the steam-driven roller-mill grinding for all the people of a whole State; and the farmer learned to live by the strength of his beasts and the craft of his machines merely guided by his own intelligence. The mechanic arts were regenerated; steam was harnessed more effectively than before, and our railway-making and locomotive-building became and remain a revelation to the world; for within this year, 1898, European engineers have been compelled to swallow incredulity as to the rapidity of American bridge-building, while British promoters hastening to supply Egypt with locomotives have saved half the time required for delivery, despite the doubling of distance, by ordering from American builders. The tide of foreign importation was soon stayed, and then turned, and now American steel tools are sold in Sheffield and fine American hardware in Norway, while the products of American machines in the form of foodstuffs and fabrics are carried into every quarter of the globe. The characteristic of American inventiveness is its diffusion. Invention is as free as the franchise, and open competition gives life to genius no less than to trade. American devices (temporarily protected by patents) are so diffused that every citizen is in contact with the products of physical science and mechanical skill; everybody may have a machine-made watch better than the average hand-made product of Geneva, nearly equal to the tested Swiss chronometer; every family may have its sewing-machine and telephone; and every man, woman, and child wears machine-made buttons, pins, hats, and textile fabrics."

Pausing a moment to give special attention to the bicycle, which he considers characteristically American and regards as one of the world's greatest inventions, the writer next notes that most of the advances in applied electricity and magnetism have come from this side of the Atlantic. The names of Morse in connection with the telegraph, of Bell with the telephone, and of Edison with a whole series of brilliant inventions, are sufficient

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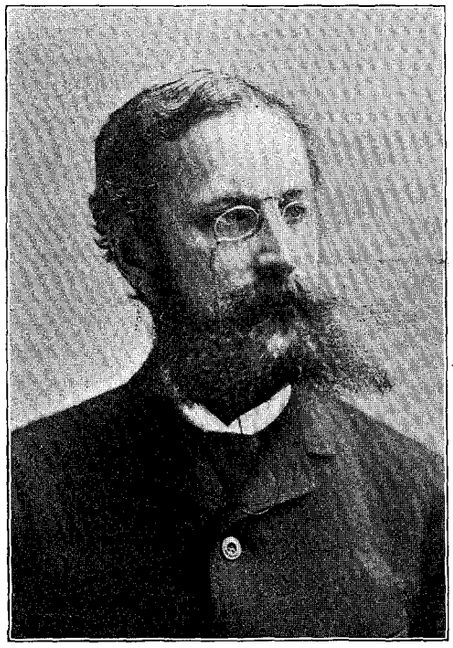
to justify this claim. Glancing at America's share in the development of photography, which is by no means small, the writer next turns to our achievements in meteorology. Noting that up to the present generation the principal contributions to this branch of science came from Europe, he goes on to say:

"Now the tide has turned. Generals Hazen and Greely and the civilians Harrington and Moore have built up the largest weather bureau in the world, and with the aid of physicists like Ferrel, Abbe, and Mendenhall have shaped weather science; while Langley has led thinkers into new paths by his studies of the internal work of the wind, and their application to problems of aerial flight. Much of the success of American air science must be ascribed to the accident of geography, which gives a broader field for the study of the atmosphere than any other nation enjoys—more favorable, even, than the two empires of Russia. Yet geographic bigness is but one of the elements of American greatness, in this as in other departments of knowledge, such as engineering, geology, and anthropology. To-day a central office coordinates observations not only from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, but, through international comity, from Canadian territory on the north to Mexican territory on the south. The observations yield



MAJOR-GENERAL A. W. GREELY.

predictions benefiting agriculture and shipping to the extent of millions annually. They yield also principles which are enlightening the world, mitigating faith in Moloch, and strengthening confidence in human might, and so preparing the way for still more brilliant conquest by generations yet to come."

In chemistry, Professor McGee admits that we have made few of the great recent advances, and he notes in this connection that we have here no great chemical laboratories comparable, for instance, with our astronomical observatories. In geology we have done better. Our material has been unsurpassed and there has been no dearth of genius to work upon it. Says Professor McGee:

"The second half of the nineteenth century is distinguished by activity in investigation of rocks and resources in every country, but especially in America, with its federal survey and score of state surveys, maintained at a cost of more than a million dollars annually, and enriching the nation at an indefinitely larger rate. It is fair to remember that the success of the science on this continent is largely due to the great continental expanse and the wide distribution of resources in the rocks; that the plateau region and the cañon country of the Southwest furnish the best known record of geologic process; that the Appalachian region affords the world's finest example of a distinctive type of structure; that the glaciated plains of the northern United States are among the widest in the world, by far the widest of those equally accessible; also, that our coal and iron, gold and silver, oil and gas, and numberless other valuable minerals tempt curiosity and cupidity, as well as serious inquiry from sea to sea. While the opportunities are unsurpassed, there has been no dearth of genius to seize them; and while America may still take lessons from Europe in mineralogy and perhaps in petrography, the relation is reversed in other departments and in the principles of the science, and leading European geologists take frequent field lessons on this side the Atlantic."

In biology, what the writer calls the revolution inaugurated by Darwin has been greatly aided by Americans, and in the kindred science of anthropology the principal advance has been distinctly American, growing "out of conditions existing alone on this continent." For the purposes of this study, Professor McGee thinks we have had an "elevated point of view and an incomparable range of types both of blood and of activity." The writer sums up as follows:

"If summed in a single term, the half-century's advance in science may be expressed as recognition of the uniformity and potentiality of nature; while the applications are invention on the practical side, and kinetic interpretation (or interpretation in terms of motion and sequence) on the philosophic side. Most of the advances began in Europe, to be hastened in America, and a full half of the progress must be credited to cisatlantic genius and enterprise.

"In truth, America has become a nation of science. There is no industry, from agriculture to architecture, that is not shaped by research and its results; there is not one of our fifteen millions of families that does not enjoy the benefits of scientific advancement; there is no law in our statutes, no motive in our conduct, that has not been made juster by the straightforward and unselfish habit of thought fostered by scientific methods. . . . Every step in our national progress has been guided by the stedfast knowledge born of assimilated experience. The trebling of population in a half-century, raising the republic from an experiment in state-making to a leading place among the nations, is the wonder of history; the thrice-trebled wealth and educational facilities gained through application of new knowledge are a marvel, before which most men stand dazzled at home, and wholly blinded abroad; the three times thrice-trebled knowledge itself, lifting the nation high in enlightenment and making way for still more rapid progress, is a modern miracle wrought by scientific work; but greatest of all in present potency and future promise is the elevation of moral character attained by that sense of right thinking which flows from consciously assimilated experience—and this is the essence of science now diffused among our people."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PROFESSOR BEHRING has secured a patent on the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin in the United States," says *Science*. "This appears to be an unfortunate exception to the moral code which prevents medical men from making monopolies of the remedies they discover. Still it must be remembered that such a patent permits the preparation of the antitoxin under standard conditions and will not of necessity increase the price. The remarks of the medical journals seem rather extreme, as witness the following from *The Medical Record:* 'Professor Behring . . . now thinks he is in position, with loaded syringe, to demand of every defenseless babe its money or its life. We do not believe the courts will legalize any such impudent attempt at brigandage.'"

"NOW that the war is over," says *The Railway Age*, "there remains the longer, in some ways, perhaps the more difficult, but incomparably pleasanter, task of showing that where the American flag floats there peace and civilization reign. How much new territory we have added to our empire we do not yet know; but there is much, and in all of it there is work of civilization to be done. American enterprise, American energy, American commercial thrift must solidify the bonds which have been made with the sword and paid for with the blood of our soldiers. There will be trade to be developed, factories to be built, and, above all, railways to be constructed and operated. American engineers will soon be surveying strange lands, which six months ago had no prospect of anything but an eternity of stagnation under Spanish rule. American locomotive builders and the makers of railway supplies will soon be filling orders for shipment to points of which a few months ago the American people did not even know the name; and with the coming of the locomotive under the Stars and Stripes the waste and forgotten places of the earth will awaken to new life. With our expansion can not fail to come a quickening of the national life and growth of all our arts and industries."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE PANISLAMIC AGITATION.

ONE of the results of the victory of the Turks over the Greeks, of the Mussulman over the Christian, has been the development of a movement throughout the Moslem world to strengthen the national and religious forces among the followers of Mohammed. For decades Christianity has been regarded in Europe as the positive, aggressive, and conquering factor in the ups and downs of Oriental affairs, and Mohammedanism as the negative and losing element. These evidences of new life in the latter comes, therefore, as something in the nature of a surprise. The presence of this new life has been noticed before in recent months, but only at this date is it possible to see how this spirit is reflected in the periodicals of the Moslems themselves. An interesting article on this subject is found in the *Warte des Tempels* (No. 46), the official organ of the Temple colonies in Palestine, and a journal exceptionally well informed in reference to the doings in the East. After some introductory remarks in reference to the Greco-Turkish war, this weekly continues, in substance, as follows:

The Moslems have in consequence developed a new self-confidence and a faith in their own power, which, under the circumstances and in view of their victories in Thessaly, is not to be wondered at. This is but the natural consequence of recent events. And now the question can be raised, whether this exalted self-consciousness and conviction of strength will not prove an almost insurmountable obstacle to any and every farther progress of the efforts of Western European civilization in Turkey. And who can deny that this will largely prove to be the case? It is true that the Turks just at present are exceptionally well disposed toward the Germans, and just now it seems that this state of affairs is helping the Germans materially in their efforts throughout the Orient. But who can furnish the assurance that this condition will continue and that the Turks may not soon feel themselves strong enough to resist all influences from the West?

It is a fact not to be denied that the recent victories have not only aroused the national feelings among the Turks to an unwonted degree, but they have also had a noteworthy influence on the religious convictions and ambitions of the entire Islamic world. A feeling of common interests, a conviction of solidity, has been making itself felt, which passes beyond the limits of nationality and threatens to include the whole Mohammedan world. The eyes of all are being constantly turned toward Turkey as the leading and most powerful representative of Moslem interests, and to its mission as the official and legitimate protecting power of the followers of the prophets of Mecca. And that these longing glances are not unwelcome in Constantinople is very evident from the expressions of the Turkish press and from other utterances heard in high circles. The press of the capital city particularly has been teeming with articles of this kind, and has been engaged in this agitation to a remarkable degree. Significant in this respect has been among other things, the fact that the official organ of the government, the *Malumat*, recently reproduced an article from the New York *Herald*, in which it was emphasized that the Calif is also recognized by the Mohammedans of India as the head of the faithful; and that the connecting links between the Mohammedans of different nationalities are inseparable; and that the cause of the agitation among the Mohammedans is the policy pursued by Gladstone and his political adherents. The *Malumat* adds that the same charge could be made against the Conservative Party in England. In connection with this discussion, this official journal published an address of submission sent by the Mohammedan population of Kurrachee, in India, to the Porte, congratulating the Turks on their victory. Among the statements of this address was one to the effect "that, altho seemingly under the political government of England, they, with their hearts and souls, really belonged to the sultan." A series of pictures of the Mohammedan notables who signed and sent this address is added. A similar address comes from the Mohammedans of Colombo, the capital city of Ceylon, and sent to the sultan, is also issued. These people also forwarded to Edhem Pasha, the leader of the Turkish army in Thessaly, valuable presents for himself and his troops. In another article of the same journal, it is demonstrated, on the basis of the Koran, that the power of the Calif extends not only over those over whom he has political control, but that morally all Moslems are subjects of the sultan. Every Mohammedan must obey the Calif. The *Malumat* says:

"The power of the Calif is so sacred that at his command immediately the three hundred to four hundred million Moslems of the East must gather. It is for this reason that the Mohammedans of the whole world have sent their congratulations to the sultan on his victory over the Greeks. All Mohammedans vie with each other in declaring their allegiance to the Calif."

The same tendency is recognized in the articles that appear in the influential journal, the *Sabah*. In a recent issue this periodical reported that the Mohammedans of India had opened a subscription for a charity bazar to be held near Yildiz for the benefit of the Turkish soldiers wounded in the war. Another article in this journal gave some account of a new plan of the Turks in regard to Abyssinia, claiming that King Menelik had sent a special embassy to the sultan for the purpose of seeking the friendship of the ruler of the faithful. It is further claimed that a *modus vivendi* between the two powers has actually been effected, the special reason for this being the fact that many Moslems live in Abyssinia.

In view of these data, the *Warte des Tempels* is of the opinion that the panislamic agitation has become a decided factor in the life of the East, which Western peoples in their dealings with the Orientals must take into account as a possible great danger to the advance of Western civilization.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

THE press reports tell us that during the invasion of Porto Rico a delegation of Jesuit padres called upon General Miles and asked what arrangements would be made, after the island had passed into American possession, for their support. They were dumbfounded, so the report ran, when the general told them that neither he nor the government had anything whatever to do with the churches, and that the clergy would have to make arrangements with the members of the churches for support. The padres are said to have withdrawn in great perplexity of mind. Some have concluded from this and similar reports that the Roman Catholic church in our new possessions will expect government aid, and have thought that the American idea of the separation of church and state might be in danger. Thus the Boston *Herald*:

"If we are to become what is known as a world power, to manage dependent millions outside of our own borders, in this and other continents, this willingness to support the religion of the people, whatever it may be, out of the public purse, is something to which we must accustom ourselves if we are to avoid many serious evils."

But it appears that Catholic church authorities in this country do not share the hope and perplexity of the Porto Rican padres. Archbishop Ireland speaks very clearly on this point. He says in a published interview:

"The church question in our new possessions offers no difficulty whatever. Two principles are already settled by the Constitution and laws of America. There will be no union of church and state such as is established by custom and concordat in certain Catholic countries of Europe. There will be complete protection of all properties and all persons, and with such principles Catholics in the United States are satisfied and Catholics in our new possessions will be satisfied. The so-called church question need not be considered by military or peace commissions. It is fully regulated the moment the flag of this country is raised over a territory. The people of our new possessions, I am sure, understand this matter very well and will loyally accept the situation.

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It may not be very easy for them at first to adapt themselves in all cases to this situation, but the embarrassments felt will be temporary. The people will soon realize that it is their duty to support religion by voluntary and personal contributions. In the greater number of parishes, moreover, church properties yield ample revenue to meet all expenses. The church everywhere in our new possessions is thoroughly organized; it wears no missionary experimental aspect, but has the full form and full strength of complete organization, and is well prepared to care for all its interests without the help of state or charitable aid. It demands no favor, no privilege—naught but liberty and the legal protection of the natural and civil rights of its members."

Archbishop Ireland remembers that Spain has lost colonies before, and predicts a brighter future for the Roman Catholic church in this case than in previous similar experiences:

"Indeed, the Catholic church will flourish better in Cuba and Porto Rico than in other territories former colonies of Spain, because in Cuba and in Porto Rico there will be for her the liberty and the stability of order which our flag guarantees."

The secular press very generally takes the view that government support of the Catholic church in our new possessions would be unconstitutional and would not be tolerated by the American people. The New York *Times* brings out the point that the Catholic church in our colonies must be sustained, but thinks government aid unnecessary:

"Yet the Roman Catholic church must be maintained in full efficiency in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It is the church of the people, the church in which they have been brought up, the only church that can reach, influence, and restrain them. Many of them, of course, are of no church; simple pagans. But the very considerable number who are of the Roman faith exercise a wholesome and regenerating influence on the whole mass. The Cubans and the Filipinos without a church, uninfluenced and unbefriended by the prelates, and given over to irreligion, would be distinctly more difficult to govern. They would advance toward good citizenship slowly, if at all. The moral and political future of the islands would be darker, and we should find it a hard task to prevent a progressive degradation and relapse toward savagery.

"It is very much for our interest that the Roman Catholic church establishment shall be maintained in a fit condition to continue and increase its saving labors.

"Its maintenance properly devolves upon the Roman Catholic church in the United States. When these islands become American, as some of them will and all of them may, the church becomes American. The annual charge for its support can not be a very great sum. The fees paid for church-sittings, the voluntary contributions, the charges for ceremonial services, and the other revenues of the church in this country, we should suppose, could easily be made to cover the small additional cost of providing religious care and instruction for these peoples over whom our flag is to float. But the money would not all come from this country. The heads of the church will be able very easily to substitute the American system of church support for the state system. As prosperity returns to the islands we have taken, their people will become better able to pay for the benefits the church confers on them. Voluntary contributions and church charges will replace state maintenance. It is to be hoped and expected, also, that in Americanizing the Roman Catholic church in the Philippines effective measures will be taken to put a stop to the immorality and political meddling of the priests which have long been a scandal and a source of continual disquiet and danger."

If the colonial Catholics are prone to despair, their American brethren can cheer them by pointing out what Catholicism has done in the United States. The New York *Times* says:

"The Spanish clergy may believe that the church will languish and die if it has no support but the voluntary contributions of the faithful. But American priests can teach them better. American priests are aware that the Catholic church has grown and thriven mightily in this country without the kind of support which in exclusively Catholic countries is reckoned essential to its existence. They can encourage their Spanish brethren upon the prospect. They can also assure them with authority that if the Catholic church can not flourish without state aid in any country under the control of the United States it will have to languish and die."

It is reported that all the Catholic church property in the city of Manila has been deeded to Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, and that the Pope has counseled the clergy of the Philippines to place themselves and their church property under American protection. The Burlington *Hawkeye* discerns in this the acceptance of the American idea by Pope Leo:

"The adjustment to the new conditions and the complete change in the relations of church and state in the new colonies will, however, be much facilitated by the attitude of the Catholics in the United States and the course pursued by the head of the Roman church, Pope Leo. The former, altho, of course, fully aware of the consequences which the war could not fail to have on the position of the church and the clergy in the colonies, have never wavered a moment in their loyalty to our Government, while the Pope has even advised the clergy of the Philippines to place themselves and their church property under American protection. This advice was given, altho the Pope knew full well that the church would forfeit all pecuniary support at the hands of the Government of the United States in the provinces conquered from Spain, and this action of the wise and good old man in the Vatican stands out in striking difference from that of the archbishop of Manila, who at the beginning of the war issued an episcopal manifesto in which the Americans were characterized as heretics and antichrists, and the attempt was openly made to kindle a religious war. The proceeding of the Pope may justly be considered as an acknowledgment of the correctness of the American system of absolute division of church from state. It is an expression of confidence that the rights of the Roman church will be as secure and safe under our Government as they can be expected to be; it will have the beneficent effect to allay any fears which may have arisen in the minds of the Catholics of the colonies and to awaken the confidence in the new order of things, necessary to make them adopt willingly and without prejudice the new conditions."

Some knotty problems seem likely to result from the changed conditions. For example, when church and state were one, the church property belonged to the state as much as it belonged to the church. Will this vast property pass into the hands of our Government or will it be surrendered to the church? *Christian Work*, New York, says:

"There is a phase of the matter which raises a problem whose solution will be regarded with interest. We refer to the question as to what policy the Government should adopt toward guarding present property rights of Catholic orders like those existing in the Philippines. These orders are vast landowners, and the relations between them and tenants of land are of a feudal character. Much of the property in control of these orders came into their possession by virtue of the fact that the Catholic church was a state church, and they continue to draw revenues from it by virtue of this reason. The United States, however, can not recognize any state church, for this is expressly inhibited by the Constitution; and it will be a very nice problem to reconcile such property rights with that instrument."

Protestant denominations, far from being willing to support the Catholic church out of the public purse, are preparing to send Protestant missionaries to our new islands. Archbishop Ireland ridicules the idea:

"Certain people who talk of those territories as fields for missionary efforts from the United States do not know what they are talking about. They might with as much sense organize missions for the conversion of the Catholics of Washington, as for the conversion of the Catholics of Santiago, Havana, or San Juan, and their labors would have as much prospect of success in Washington as in those cities of Cuba or Porto Rico."

The Western Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., Cincinnati) disagrees with the archbishop:

"Protestantism has no louder call than to Roman Catholic countries. Its influence there is not to destroy the Roman church,

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but to quicken it. None better than Protestants understand the greatness of that organization, and none more sincerely pray that it may become a purely spiritual power, quickened into a new and mightier activity for the renewal of mankind in righteousness and true holiness. Protestantism will follow the flag into Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines, and to the ends of the earth."

IS THE NEXT POPE TO BE AN AMERICAN?

THE possibility that the next Pope may be an American is discussed with considerable interest abroad. The well-informed Catholic writer, Jean Berthelet, in his recent pamphlet, "Si le Pope doit-être Italian?" (Must the Pope be an Italian?) gives a decided negative answer to his question, and shows how easily circumstances might call for the election of a pope from among America's ecclesiastics. After stating that since the days of Avignon it had been in the interests of the Curia to elect only an Italian to this office, he acknowledges that circumstances have so changed in the church in recent years, especially through the development of an independent spirit within the Catholic church of America, that this time-honored custom might of necessity be changed. This development, especially from the American side, must gradually influence the management of affairs in Rome. The author says:

"Either the New World will so powerfully affect the Old that the system of the papacy must be materially changed in its outward manifestations, and among these the mode of electing the Pope; or the Old World itself will be changed to such an extent that it will look for other means of existence. In the one case or the other, the necessity may arise that the new Pope shall be an American, or at least come from a non-European country. In this way circumstances may even force the election of an American Pope. But have things developed so far?"

In other quarters similar sentiments are heard. In a series of articles on Pope Leo XIII. found in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic, the writer concludes with these words:

"It seems almost a desirable thing that the next ruler in the Vatican should be a transatlantic pope. A pious priest from America or even from Australia would be like the dawn of a new morning in the Vatican, and would remove the darkness of night caused by heavy local and low earthly interests that envelop the papal system as it is now; and Christianity would then possibly be able to witness the advent of a religious Pope and of a religious Catholicism, and the contest between the two great communions, Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, would be of a purely religious nature."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Slow Increase in Church-Membership.—*The Evangelical Messenger* (Evangelical Association, Cleveland) is considerably perturbed over the statistical exhibits of its own and other denominations for the year 1897-98, relating to the increase in church-membership. The report of the Evangelical Association, it says, showed a net increase in membership of only a little over two thousand in the period named. "Not that we are alone in this," it adds. "Some of our sister denominations are reporting a large increase, while others are barely holding their own. The great Presbyterian church has been suffering numerically. And here is *The Christian Guardian*, the organ of the Methodist church of Canada, pointing out an increase of but a little over two thousand members for the past year in that great church—a great decrease in the amount of increase from former years. But there is little consolation in that."

The Messenger proceeds from this to say:

"We have on former occasions pointed out some of the probable and possible reasons for this decrease in the rate of increase—the large disparity between converts and accessions, and between accessions and net gain, the imperfections of reports, the results of the disturbance of some time ago. But whatever ground there may be for attributing the small gain to such external causes, we believe the real cause lies deeper. We have had these figures in our possession for some time and thought we should say nothing about it. But why? Would it not be better to look the situation squarely in the face? Are we justified in keeping silent, or crying 'peace, when there is no peace'? We believe not. . . . We need a revival, not only of Pentecostal power, but of Pentecostal zeal, and of primitive devotion. We take things too easy. Too few of our people attend our prayer-meetings. Too many family altars are neglected. Too many preachers content themselves with preaching a couple of indifferent sermons on Sunday, with very little work in the closet, in the study, or in the homes of the people, between the Sundays. The spirit of self-denial is too largely wanting. What do we suffer for Jesus's sake? How much strength and thought and time do we spend for the sake of this sacred cause? In other words, if we made a greater investment we should have larger results."

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL FROM A RELIGIOUS POINT OF VIEW.

THE proposal of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia for a general reduction of military forces among the nations of the world and an international peace conference has been hailed with delight and satisfaction by the religious press generally. Nearly all speak of it as one of the most remarkable events of the century. *The Northern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Syracuse) is doubtful whether the Czar's magnanimous proposal will lead to disarmament, "tho it may lead to the holding of the proposed conference." *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) says that "the mere fact that the sovereign of a vast empire should publicly utter such sentiments is in itself remarkable." *The Methodist Recorder* (Meth. Prot., Pittsburg) says that such a peace conference as that proposed "would be a glorious introduction to the twentieth century." *The Christian Uplook* (Meth. Episc., Buffalo) is one of the few religious papers that profess little confidence in the outcome of the Czar's proposal. "We put little faith," it says, "in any such artificial attempt to bring on a reign of peace." *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says that whatever may be the outcome of the peace message, "the Russian Nicholas deserves the highest praise from the world at large for the personal qualities which inspired this remarkable peace propaganda." *The Weekly Witness* (undenom., New York) thinks that while the message may accomplish no immediate good, "it is a seed of truth scattered by a masterhand, and may take root in many places and ultimately bear good fruit." *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) refers to the Czar's note as "the most remarkable document of the century." *The Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore) and *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Pittsburg) refer to it in similar terms. *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) discusses the proposal at some length and says in conclusion:

"Every lover of peace, every friend of humanity, should devoutly pray that the proposed conference may be held, and that it will prove, in the words of the Czar's manifesto, 'by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open.' May God grant it!"

An editorial on the subject in *Christian Work* (undenom., New York) concludes by expressing the hope that the Czar's message comes "to place a lasting crown of glory upon the dying nineteenth century, and the honored name of Nicholas II. high on the roll of those monarchs who have made the world better by their rule."

The Evangelist (Presby., New York) reprints the Czar's note on its editorial page, and characterizes it as "one of the noblest appeals ever made by man—not only by a monarch, but by saint or sage." It adds:

"If we had been asked last week what was the greatest event of the year, we should have answered without a moment's hesi-

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tation, the war between the United States and Spain. But if asked *this* week, we might give a different answer, in the position here taken by Russia against the increase of armies, which is in itself an ever-growing menace of a conflagration that would involve, not only the great powers of Europe but the whole world. This backward step, as it may seem at first sight, causes the greater surprise, because up to this moment all the indications of what might be called the political barometer (which indicates the relations of the nations one toward another) were the other way; the barometer was continually rising, indicating that the clouds of war were coming nearer and nearer, and might soon burst over the Continent, if the cataclysm did not extend to both hemispheres."

The Baptist and Reflector (Nashville) trusts that the note of the Czar "marks the dawning of the day when war shall be no more." As to the Czar's sincerity, *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) declares an affirmative belief, "but it would seem impossible," it adds, "that such visions should be realized."

The Christian Evangelist (Disciples, St. Louis) is optimistic over the message. The news is "almost too good to be believed," it says, but it expresses the belief that a new and brighter era is dawning on the world and that this pronouncement is one of its harbingers. *The Observer* (Cumberland Presbyterian, St. Louis) thinks that the Czar's proposal has come "just at the right time," particularly for this country where militarism is now dominant.

The Congregationalist (Boston) concludes an editorial on the subject with these words:

"For us, who are about entering upon a national policy which seems to demand imperatively an increase of our army and navy, the wail of overburdened Europe and her cry for relief should have a warning, deterrent effect, leading us to depart as little from our past policy as is consistent with wisdom, and to avoid ever confounding means with the end and exalting war for war's sake and soldiering for soldiering's. A certain amount of police duty in guarding frontiers and holding in restraint inferior and dependent races will ever be inevitable. But the days of 'war lords' like Napoleon and Bismarck are over. Modern commerce and modern science join with time-honored Christian faith in demanding that nations, as well as individuals, resort to judicial tribunals for the settlement of disputes. That the twentieth century will see such a tribunal established and given fixity of tenure and permanence of life we confidently believe."

The Interior (Presb., Chicago) credits the Czar with "entire sincerity." It says that he is known to hate militarism honestly and that he dislikes the necessity forced upon him to have about him at all times a military escort. *The Interior* concludes its editorial as follows:

"The words of the Czar will be heard by the people who are crushed under the military burdens in all civilized lands, and will unify them in the demand which will not long be resistible, that those burdens be laid down forever—that the yokes and harness by which they were bound to aching shoulders be burned, and the ages of hate and war give place to the ages of reason, justice, and amity."

In an editorial note *The Living Church* (Prot. Episc., Chicago) expresses its views as follows:

"The possible effect of the Czar's message leads into a maze of speculation. The proposal could not have emanated from a more unexpected source. That it should eventually result in an assured universal and perpetual peace among civilized nations is a consummation almost beyond comprehension. The evident seriousness of the proposition is likely to have an important effect, altho utterly at variance with recent development in China, and in the face of a threatened crisis with England because of interference with treaty rights of British subjects. Europe is, and has been for years, under intense pressure, top-heavy with military strength. The consequences of a possible employment of these forces in war would be so awful in their effect that it would seem that if Russia were to take the lead for peace, Germany, France, and other nations would follow."

The Catholic Mirror (Baltimore) thinks that "to propose a thing is to begin it," and the initiative taken by the Czar is far more impressive than if it had come from France, Italy, or Austria, and the object is sure ultimately to be accomplished. The *Ave Maria* (Rom. Cath., Notre Dame) does not think anything likely to come of the proposal, since "there must be further advancement along other lines before the blessings of peace can be understood or valued." *The Sacred Heart Review* (Rom. Cath., Boston) thinks that suspicion of the Czar's motives is natural, and that there is but one potentate, the Pope, who can advocate such a step without incurring suspicion.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN Fernando, Cal., the Methodist church adjourned its services to attend the dedication of the Roman Catholic church. "We are glad to hear that," is the comment of *The Michigan Christian Advocate*.

The American Baptist Yearbook for 1898 gives the total contributions of the Baptist churches in the United States for 1897 as $12,036,315. The averages of this total are $2.56 per member, and $277 55 per church.

THE Russian Minister of Education has issued an edict permitting the children of Stundists to remain in national schools only on condition of their attending religious instruction regularly and taking part in the religious exercises prescribed for the orthodox scholars.

THE following manifesto has been issued by the Church of England Burial, Funeral, and Mourning Reform Association: "No darkened house, no durable coffin, no special mourning attire, no bricked grave, no unnecessary show, no avoidable expense, and no unusual eating or drinking."

THE last annual report of the English Church Army shows receipts for the year of nearly a half million dollars, of which $80,000 was contributed in working-people's pence. The army has many homes and refuges, and employs fifty-two colportage vans constantly in England, Wales, and the north of Ireland.

FRANCE having banished the name of God from certain school-books, says *The Advance*, has now decided to erase recognition of God from her coins. It is said that the director of French coinage has ordered the omission in future from all coins of the motto, "Dieu protege France"—"May God protect France." More recognition of God in national and individual affairs is what France needs to make her truly great.

The Congregationalist records its pleasure at hearing the Pope say in his recent letters to the Roman Catholic bishops in Scotland: "We know that many of the Scottish people, who do not agree with us in faith, sincerely love the name of Christ and strive to ascertain His doctrine and to imitate His most holy example." It adds: "For our part we are sure that sacerdotalism is the one fatally corrupting and divisive heresy of the ages, but we have a great respect for the personal character of the present Pope."

THE oldest church in Europe is said to be that of St. Pudenziana, at Rome. About the middle of the first century a certain Roman Senator had a house on this spot. He was a Christian convert, and it is said a distant relative to St. Paul, who lodged with him from A. D. 41 to 50. For the religious uses of himself and guests, he built a small chapel in this house, and when he died in 96, and his wife a year later, his daughter added a baptistery. A church was afterward erected on the site of the original house of Pudens, and consequently in 108 or 145.

THE following item is from *The Independent*: "Let the clergy avoid St. Helena. The canon of the cathedral there, who is also justice of the peace, and the vicar of St. James parish, have published an extraordinary letter warning clergymen not to go there for service without written agreements with responsible persons as to the payment of promised stipends drawn up in the most legally binding form possible. They declare that any agreement which depends in the least degree upon honorable feeling will be quite useless here. We doubt if this warning can be paralleled in ecclesiastical history."

An item is going the rounds of the religious press to the effect that a plan is under advisement for building in New York a great institutional church for Dwight L. Moody. Mr. Moody is known to favor such a plan, it is said, not to become his permanent field of labor, but to be a center for evangelical efforts of the whole country, under Mr. Moody's direction. "The aim would be to bring famous preachers from abroad, to provide for Bible instruction on a large scale, to get together choruses of great size, and to make an evangelical headquarters, the influence of which would be felt throughout the whole country."

"THE Tibetans," says *The Missionary Alliance*, "are the most preeminent praying people on the face of the earth. They have praying-stones, praying-pyramids, praying-flags flying over every house, praying-wheels, praying-mills, and the universal prayer, 'Om mani pad me haun,' is never out of their mouths. A German writer on Lamaism says of this sentence, which literally means, 'Oh, God! the jewel in the lotus,' that these six syllables are, of all the prayers on earth, the one which is most frequently repeated, written, printed, and conveniently offered up by mechanical means. They constitute the only prayer which the common Mongols and Tibetans know; they are the first words which the stammering children learn, and are the last sighs of the dying."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE KAISER'S TRIP TO JERUSALEM: CRUSADE OR PILGRIMAGE?

FOR more than half a century Syria has been a field for German colonization. The colonists belong chiefly to religious communities, anxious to live near the scenes of the Savior's life upon earth. They pay their taxes to the Turkish authorities without a murmur, never interfere in politics, and give their protector, the King of Prussia, very little trouble. The reputation which the Germans have to-day among the Turks is in a large measure due to these colonists. The Sultan has showered favors upon them, and has presented their protector with the site of a church in Jerusalem. This church, which it has taken thirty years to build, Emperor William means to visit during the coming autumn. But it happens that German manufactures and German railroads have followed the colonists, and the English papers find in this fact reason for imputing sinister motives to the Kaiser. We condense the following representative British comment from *The Spectator*, London:

The emperor is a firm believer in German expansion, and he thinks that Asia Minor should some day be claimed by Germany. There is more substance in this dream than might be supposed. There is already a great deal of German commercial activity in those parts, and Germany has become the patron, almost the protector, of the Sultan. She can obtain concessions which are refused to every other power, her officers drill the Turkish troops, and her manufacturers supply the war material. Turkey can not shake off her formerly disinterested friend. Probably the emperor dreams even of inheriting Constantinople. Of course he will meet with much opposition, especially in Russia and France. In England his ambition will not receive much sympathy, but if he makes concessions to us, we may be willing to give him a free hand. It will, we expect, be argued that even if the German emperor harbors the designs which we attribute to him, he can not possibly carry them out at present, and that therefore his visit, even if it is felt by himself to be a visit of inspection, will cause no excitement and raise no fears in Europe. Even if the German emperor's ultimate schemes leak out, no official action will be taken, and therefore there will be no agitation in foreign countries. We can not say that we think this a reasonable forecast. We have seen in the case of China how the conditional acceptance or refusal of some scheme for a railway which has not yet found a financier, which is to be built over land that has never been surveyed, and which even if it could be made after twenty years' hard work could not possibly pay, is enough to throw all Europe into transports of triumph or dismay. That being the case, we can hardly doubt that the European public will not only get on the track of the emperor's thought, but will grow very much excited and very quarrelsome over the problem of the ultimate disposal of Asia Minor and Syria.

In Germany such articles are attributed to a desire to disturb the peace of Europe. More attention is given to the religious side of the question, and the complications which might spring from it. *The Post*, Berlin, says, in effect:

The emperor's voyage causes a great deal of discontent in the clerical press in France and Austria. The feeling of the French we can understand. For a long time they were the predominant power in Oriental politics. Austrian dissatisfaction is less easily explained, for that a German emperor, Frederick Barbarossa, adopted the title "King of Jerusalem" is hardly sufficient reason to claim a protectorate in Syria. As a matter of fact Austria, the stronghold of Catholicism, is chiefly afraid of an increase of Protestant influence.

We will not deny that the head of the most powerful Protestant country of to-day may wish to make use of the occasion to impress the Protestant world with the need of greater unity and consolidation. But this can not be construed into a wish to dominate over other churches, much less a desire to create enmity. The emperor should not be regarded with jealousy because he wishes to unfurl the banner of Protestantism upon sacred soil. Such jealousy can only lower the prestige of all Christians in the eyes of the Moslems. Dissatisfied people call the emperor's trip a "crusade." Well, let them. They can not deny that history knows of no crusade so peaceful, so free from political aims.

The Russians are afraid that the emperor may succeed in allaying the suspicions of the Catholics, and thus place himself at the head of Western Christianity, to the detriment of the Greek church in general and Russian ambitions in particular. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"We have grounds for the belief that the visit to Palestine is planned in pursuance and continuation of a broad German program relative alike to Asia Minor and the far East, and having for a further object the establishment of a protectorate over the religious interests of the Catholic and Protestant bodies in Turkish dominions. The German influence at Constantinople is increasing day by day and rapidly displacing French prestige and interests. The Pope, while outwardly indifferent to Emperor William's projects, is in reality in thorough sympathy with them and together with Cardinal Ledochadsky, who is at the head of the propaganda and on the side of the triple alliance, would render Germany every service. Under these circumstances France will have to consider seriously the probable future of her political and religious interests in the East. Nor can Russia remain passive in the premises, for German supremacy would affect not only France, but the Slav elements and the adherents of the Greek church. An understanding with France is desirable, for only the dual alliance can oppose the combination between the sultan, pope, and emperor. . . . . .

"The political significance of the trip is beyond all doubt. The inhabitants of Palestine and Turkey as a whole are not in the habit of seeing traveling emperors. They are to be impressed in the most striking manner with the greatness and power of Germany. The emperor evidently desires to familiarize himself with Asia Minor, the theater of the German colonization movement in the near future, altho Germany has her colonies in Africa, Turkey, and especially Asia Minor, have particular attractions for her government. All recent efforts have tended toward the directing of emigration into that quarter.

"The great powers are concerned in these developments on account of the evidence afforded that Germany seeks to solve the Eastern question in her own interests. Bismarck, when at the height of his power, was wont to reiterate that Germany had little at stake in the East. These words have become anachronistic. Not only is Germany interested, but she has already taken precedence of Austria, and is now disputing the superior rights of Russia, England, and France in the East. She has assumed the rôle of Turkish protector and thus acquired the right to interfere in Turkish affairs. It is she who has suggested to the Pope the establishment of a diplomatic mission at Constantinople. The German emperor, by undertaking to protect the Catholics in China and Turkey, will gain the support of the great party of the center in the Reichstag, while acquiring a powerful weapon against France in the East. In view of these considerations the sensation-making journey can not be treated as a religious pilgrimage. A new epoch is to be opened in the history of the Eastern question."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE REGENERATION OF GREECE.

MUCH attention is attracted by the remarkable change which has taken place in Greece since her defeat. Before the war, the Greek newspapers instructed their readers to the effect that there is little civilization outside of Greece. Their defeat has worked a great change. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"In countries where the people are not sufficiently civilized to understand that every war, whether lucky or unlucky, is a misfortune, war generally acts as an educator. Thus with the Greeks, as well as with the Japanese. Travelers who recently passed through Greece hardly recognize the people. Their ambitious dream to rule the entire East seems to have made room for more practical considerations. Reform, reform in all their ad-

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ministration, is their aim, and their defeat has brought about this desire."

W. Miller, in *Cosmopolis*, expresses himself to the following effect:

King George has been prudent enough to point out to his people that without his connections among the royalty of Europe Greece would hardly have been able to obtain loans on advantageous terms. But it will be hard for the Greeks to accustom themselves to recognize merit in public life. The rich, the powerful, the members of ancient families, the corporations, rule Greece without reference to the ability of their candidates. Thus really meritorious and talented men have little chance, and, as among the blind, one-eye is king.

There is an attempt to reform the army. At present every soldier thinks himself fit to be a general, and indeed their officers, little better than themselves, associate with them on terms of equality. Hence army reform is very difficult.

The party rule is undoubtedly in part due to the former indifference of the king. Every new ministry would appoint some twenty thousand officials, high and low. But the king had to sign these appointments, and, with greater care on his part, much corruption could have been prevented. With the exception of the United States, no country has such corruption as Greece, and the pure Greeks are convinced that hard work, especially work on a farm, is not for them. They are intended by Providence to exercise their wit, not their hands. The king has a chance to change much, but he must not expect too much recognition for his services. For in a country like Greece, where each man is "as good as his neighbor, and perhaps a little better," an archangel supported by a conclave of sages would fail to obtain public approval.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPAIN AND HER LOST COLONIES.

THE only care of the Spanish Government now seems to be to protect the interests of individual Spaniards in their lost possessions. For this protection the Spanish press is agitating. There are also a few sentimental wishes expressed by the Spanish papers, among them one for the return of the remains of Columbus to Spain. The *Provincias*, Valencia, in a long article, expresses itself to the following effect:

The ashes of the great discoverer should not be left in the hands of the heretics, especially as the Americans are without ideals and sentiment. They would not know how to value such relics. It is rumored that they are to be exhibited in dime museums. General Blanco should therefore follow the example of Governor Aristizabal. The latter was in command in San Domingo when that island was lost to Spain in 1795. The government had omitted to stipulate the return of Columbus's remains, but Aristizabal took care that the sacred remains were not left in the possession of the foreigner.

A few complaints are published here and there in the Spanish papers regarding the treatment of Spanish prisoners; but the *Imparcial*, Madrid, acknowledges that the fault rests with the authorities at the place of detention, and points out that the Americans, who could not even look after the welfare of their own troops, are not likely to be more successful in providing for their prisoners. *The Daily Mail*, London, says the returned Spanish officers did not think it was necessary to camp the surrendered troops upon the graves of the defenders of El Caney, where many fell victims to pestilence. Most of the papers assert that it is useless to utter complaints unless one is able to back them with force, which Spain can not do until her navy has been thoroughly reorganized. The *Epoca* is thoroughly convinced that the United States will not abate one iota of any claim she can enforce. *The Liberal* suggests the sale of whatever may remain to Spain of the Philippines. The *Diario*, Barcelona, thinks the Americans will have trouble enough of their own, and is glad that Spain is rid of her "white elephants." That there will be trouble is the opinion of nearly every European paper. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, summarizes the results of the war something like this:

Cuba: Growls among the insurgents, who are beginning to be at enmity with the United States. But the Spaniards in Cuba undoubtedly prefer annexation by the United States to independence of the island.

Spain: Utter indifference among the people, who are tired of warring and regard the loss of the colonies as a blessing.

United States: Utter helplessness; nobody knows what ought to be done.

The Spectator, however, thinks that the Americans need not fear "imperialism." The example of England, a country more democratic by far than the United States, proves that a democracy can rule as conquerors. It adds:

"Take the case of India and the opium traffic. Here was a case where, under all the rules framed by the pessimists and pedants who hate democracy and popular liberty, the people ought to have made fools of themselves, and to have been led by a mistaken and misrepresented sentimentality rather than by right reason. But what happened? The democracy walked right up to the pit dug by the sentimentalists and the fadmongers, and then most wisely refused to walk in. . . . The nation is governed internally better, not worse, because the men to whom she delegates the task of governing it have also to undertake great responsibilities in connection with subject races. Depend upon it, American statesmen will be better and truer servants of the state if they have a wide, rather than a narrow, horizon."

According to the tone of the Havana press it depends upon the Americans' talent as administrators whether the Spaniards in Cuba will aid them in restoring order or not. The *Union Constitutionel* says the Spaniards are well disposed toward the Americans at present, tho the latter ought to be ashamed of their conduct before the war. The *Lucha* says:

"Spain's sovereignty did not rest upon arms alone, but also upon business interests. It is the duty of the Spanish Government to safeguard these interests, and to protect to the best of her ability the Spaniards and Cubans who remained loyal to her to the last. And these are not few. No other colony of Spain ever had such a large proportion of purely Spanish people. The present South American republics had not nearly as many."

The *Diario de la Marina* thinks that the Americans, unless they can restore order, will find themselves opposed by two parties in Cuba, instead of by the insurgents alone.

Considerable indignation is caused in England by the news that the American coast navigation laws have already been applied to Cuba and Porto Rico, and that a British vessel was forbidden to load for New York. A writer in *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"There has been a great deal said lately about the common object that Great Britain and the United States have in keeping an open door for trade in China, and the sympathy and moral support the United States would give us in our endeavor to keep such open door. Yet the first act of 'our friends,' on gaining possession of the Spanish West Indies, is to shut us out of our old-established trade. Is the same thing to take place in Manila? Such behavior seems to indicate very conclusively the utterly valueless nature of American friendship, and show us that we should not allow ourselves to be led away by the hysterical nonsense that has appeared in the papers recently, of 'blood thicker than water,' 'constant latent good feeling of Americans to this country,' etc. Let it be fully understood that we have only ourselves to rely upon, and that the present professions of friendship are purely self-interested, and that the Americans would turn upon us, and rend us, as readily as any other nation."

Worse complications than in Cuba are expected in the Philippines. "The story that the natives are anxious for an American protectorate comes from the United States," says the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag*, "and must be taken with a grain of salt." *The Telegraph*, Hongkong, says:

"Gold and silver breastplates are not usually worn by the rep-

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resentatives of a provisional government, and the mere fact of Aguinaldo having gone so far as to adopt these badges of office shows that he considers the Filipino republic to have been established once and for all. . . . The Malays are a bolder and more determined race than the Cubans and are in a very much stronger position than the latter, whose energies have been exhausted and whose resources have been wasted by years of most destructive fighting. The Filipinos are only just commencing to find their feet."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the Tagales will see little difference between Spanish rule and American rule. *The Speaker*, London, thinks the greatest difficulty lies in the fact that the United States must overthrow its Constitution, or admit people of all races from the colonies, even tho they are not yet transformed into genuine Americans. It says:

"The transformation may be indefinitely remote, and the Malays, Negritos, and miscellaneous half-breeds of the islands will at least not be voters in Presidential elections. But they will presumably run their own territorial government, they will be citizens of the United States, free from any disqualification on the ground of race or color, and they can migrate into America if they please—even such of them as are of Chinese origin. We foresee the Chinese immigration question in an acute form, and a struggle over a constitutional amendment enabling the United States to hold colonies and exercise protectorates. But of this we may say more on a future occasion, as also of the possible effect of the war on the social structure of America. We need only say in passing that the disorganization exhibited by the War Office and the army before Santiago indicates that there is not much immediate fear of the militarist peril."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.

POPE LEO XIII., according to the very reliable Roman correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, is sinking rapidly. This may have something to do with the increasing conservatism of the documents published in his name. At any rate, the tone of the latest papal encyclical is much less conciliatory in tone than former letters referring to the established Italian Government. The encyclical, according to the *Osservatore Romano*, runs in the main as follows:

The Italian Government has lately prohibited a number of Catholic associations and confiscated several church papers. This is much to be deplored, as these institutions did good work from a religious, moral, social, and economical point of view. The Government endeavors to kill religion and robs itself of its most valuable barrier against the flood of Socialism and Anarchism. The Catholics will not be forced to submit to the authorities who robbed the Pope of his temporal power; but it is time for Catholics in and out of Italy to note that the Italian Government still continues its aggressive policy toward the Vatican.

The Irish Catholic, Dublin, believes that Italian prosperity is absolutely dependent upon the submission of the Government to the Pope, and the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. King Humbert's rule is painted by our Irish contemporary in very dark colors. It says:

"The outrageous action of the usurping Government of the Piedmontese invader, which Leo XIII. condemns, comes only as the supplement of a series of acts of tyranny and irreligion almost without parallel since the dark and evil days when, by deeds of a similar nature, the brutal and licentious Henry VIII. crushed the Catholicity of England. . . . . .

"A considerable portion of the Pope's letter is devoted to a vindication of the Catholics of Italy against the monstrous and absurd charge that they had anything to do with the recent shocking and sanguinary outbreaks of the half-starved and maddened peasantry. It is, of course, true that these unfortunate people, who forgot the laws of God and man alike in the delirium of passion which their sufferings engendered, were Catholics. The soldiers, however, who shot them down, and the officers who directed their actions, were and are Catholics in the same sense. When the Pope, therefore, speaks of Catholics, he refers not to the unfortunate promoters of and participators in disorder, but those who, while practising and obeying all the behests of their religion, have been wantonly and unjustly assailed by the Government of King Humbert. . . . The enemies of social order must indeed be sought elsewhere than in the ranks of the loyal children of the church. The important letter on which we now comment will have the effect of defeating the slanderous and scandalous efforts which have been made by the agents and supporters of the existing system of government to misrepresent the attitude of the Holy See, and to defame those who yield it love, fealty, and homage."

Much more reserved is the *Journal des Débats*, a paper of no inconsiderable influence in Catholic France. It says:

"It can not be denied that the Catholic journals and the Catholic associations attacked, not only momentary evils, but the existing institutions of constitutional Italy. The question is, Have the Catholics remained within lawful limits in doing so? The Vatican says they have, the Quirinal says they have not. It is a question difficult for us to solve. The Pope's encyclical is chiefly interesting because it demonstrates once more in plain language that peace will not come from the church unless Rome is given up to the Pope. That, of course, is out of the question. . . . The quarrel between church and state in Italy is much to be deplored. Not only does it weaken the respect for authority, but it hurts education. The schools, the newspapers, literature in general, the theaters, are becoming daily more irreligious and more lax in their morality because the two chief powers in the state will not be reconciled. Unless these rival authorities can be made to patch up their quarrel, Italians must in future, as in the past, choose between irreligiousness and disloyalty."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANTI-GERMAN AGITATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says: "We regard the Philippine question as a matter to be settled between Spain and the United States, and we do not believe that any of the nations commercially interested in the Philippines are likely to interfere, for the United States Government is not likely to act in such a manner that other powers have reason to be dissatisfied."

The Berlin *Tageblatt* says: "The country expects the Government to safeguard by all means the just interests and claims of German citizens in the Philippine Islands."

These two quotations indicate general public opinion in Germany on this important question. The German press leaves the conduct of foreign affairs to the emperor. Yet the continual complaints made of Germany and her ruler in the American press have received due notice, and the Germans have accustomed themselves to the thought that a season of feather-pulling has set in for the German eagle. The Irish element in the American people is held to a large extent responsible for this. The *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung*, Cologne, a Catholic paper, says:

"In these anti-German polemics is a great deal of the old dislike against the German-American element in the United States. To no small extent, the powerful, politically aggressive Irish element is responsible, which carries its enmity against the Germans even into the field of religion. It must be admitted that the American Government, whether Republican or Democratic, has always shown a due appreciation of the friendship of Germany; far otherwise the press, which rules public life and often dictates to the Government. During the Franco-German war the English-American press was almost to a man on the side of France, expressing its hope of German defeat in the most insulting terms, and publishing accounts of the usual approved untruthful pattern. When Germany was at variance with Spain over the Caroline Islands, it was again the American press which encouraged the Spaniards to ignore the just claims of Germany. The American papers continually throw mud at the German empire and its emperor, they impute the lust of strife to the emperor, and leave no stone unturned to make him appear contemptible to their readers. We do not expect the Anglo-Americans to be grateful for the benefits the German-American element has conferred upon them. But it would seem to us that this continual instigation is not wise. The German-American element is needed, as a glance at the names in the army and navy shows."

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The *Post*, Strassburg, says, in effect:

German sympathies for the Spaniards are weak. But the Americans have not been so friendly to us that we should encourage their tendency to make war for the purpose of despoiling other nations. We want very little of them, only that we should be treated justly in matters of trade. This the Americans, with their characteristic want of appreciation for justice and equity, refuse to do. Hence the former friendly relation between the two countries must disappear for good.

It is not likely that any important section of the German people would encourage their government to make far-reaching concessions to the United States, should German and American interests clash. The agricultural elements dislike American competition; in commercial and industrial circles the result of American tariff legislation is resented—the balance of trade being largely in our favor. In political circles even the extreme Radicals and Socialists fear that justice is not quite as well administered in the United States as in Germany.

Many German papers cite as proof of a want of discernment on the part of the English-American editor his "vassalage" to the Associated Press news agency, which is supposed to influence American papers as completely as the American paper influences its readers. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says on this subject:

"May 3, 1898, the British Government prohibited the importation of live pigs from the United States. The order came into force June 3, but up to date the American press has said nothing about it. The Associated Press simply committed a fraud by intercepting this news, and the Washington authorities, in view of the 'loving-kindness' of England, also thought it best not to say anything about the matter. But suppose the French or German Government had issued such an order. Huh! Wouldn't the press have stirred up the *furor Americanus!* England has, of course, a right to protect herself. But the Associated Press and the newspapers have no right to treat the public as minors."

The British journals do not conceal their gratification over this estrangement, and do not neglect to fan the fire. They represent Admirals Dewey and Diederichs as continually at loggerheads. *The Spectator*, London, remarks on the voyage of General Augusti from Manila to Hongkong: "The Germans will need all their ingenuity to explain the action of their ships before Manila in a way that will satisfy the American people." *The Speaker* remarks that "the strange attitude of the German naval officers at Manila indicates the jealousy of American expansion which is doubtless felt in higher spheres in Germany." *The Saturday Review* says:

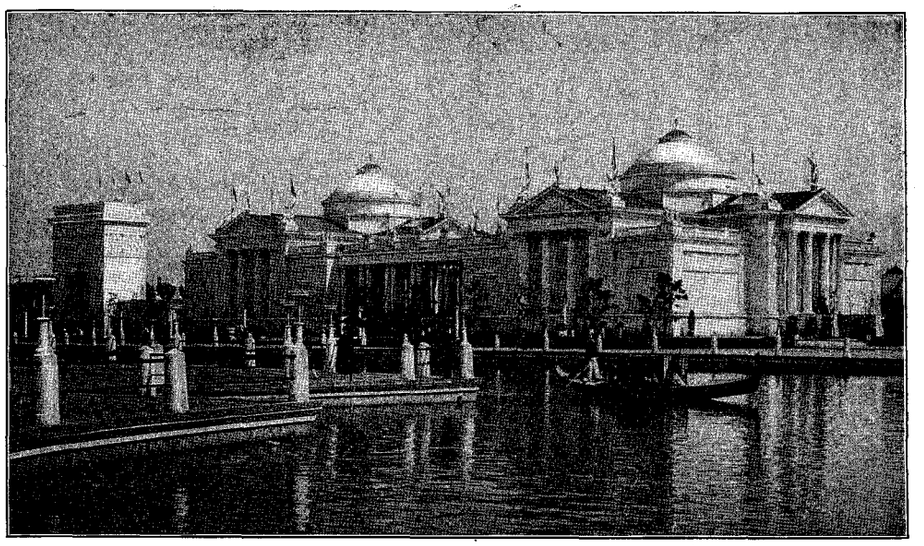
"Naturally enough the action of the German captain in receiving him [Augusti] is resented by the American press and public, and will probably have one result which the war-lord and his imitative officers never expected. The American press declares now that 'whoever derives advantage from the disposition to be made of the Philippines, Germany shall certainly have none.' This is as it should be. But of course Lord Salisbury is too careless of English interests to turn the American liking for us to any good account. A younger and more active Foreign Minister would long ago have intimated to the Government of the United States that England would only be too happy to cooperate with America, if America desired her cooperation, in placing the good government of the Philippines on an assured basis. The Americans would be only too glad to acknowledge the help we have given them by at least letting us have a coaling-station in their new possessions, but beyond writing long despatches a little too late to be of any service, Lord Salisbury's diplomacy is to seek."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the Germans are getting heartily tired of the attacks made upon them, and doubts that the American people serve their own interests by making enemies of a nation with which they could have lived at peace so easily. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

EVEN war with a foreign nation does not chill the American ardor for expositions. The passion for them, instead of being sated by the World's Fair in 1893, seems to have been stimulated. We have had since then expositions in Atlanta, Nashville, San Francisco, and now Omaha—nearly one a year, each of them representing a wide stretch of territory. All the territory beyond the Mississippi (including Alaska), and, in addition, Illinois and Wisconsin are represented in the Omaha Exposition. Writing a description of it (in *Harper's Weekly*), W. S. Harwood first seeks to impress the reader anew with the magnitude of this great Western empire, which, he observes, equals in extent all the countries of Europe (excepting Russia), together with Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, and thirteen of our Eastern States! But the number of square miles is no longer the chief title to distinction. One third of our nation's population is now resident in the section represented at Omaha, and the distance which they have come from the pioneer stage is indicated by the following figures:



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FINE ART BUILDING.

"In a general population of about seventy-two millions of people there are four hundred and eighty-four colleges and universities, and nearly one hundred and sixty thousand students; in the region represented by these States, comprising less than one third of the entire population of the country, there are nearly one half of the collegians, and two hundred and twenty out of four hundred and eighty institutions of higher learning."

Each State has some especial cause for pride. Kansas raises more than half the nation's supply of wheat and nearly two thirds of its corn. Utah, in thirty years, had produced metals to the value of $199,000,000, leading "some exuberant Mormon" to inscribe on the exhibit, "Utah, the Jasper-walled Treasure-house of the Gods!" Colorado last year mined over $19,500,000 of gold, nearly $13,000,000 silver, and over $3,000,000 of copper and lead. Minnesota has the greatest iron-fields in the world; Omaha contains the world's largest smelting-works; and Minneapolis leads the world in making flour. The value of the yearly output of the mines of the trans-Mississippi region, exclusive of Alaska, is now upward of $300,000,000. Mr. Harwood says further:

"Perhaps one of the most interesting surprises which come to an Eastern man visiting this exposition is the fact, which somebody calls to his attention in the vast building devoted to the manufacturing interests, that one of the States in this new region, Illinois, until but recently, as time is counted in a large way, the habitat of the Indian, produced in value, according to the late census, more manufactured products, including receipts from

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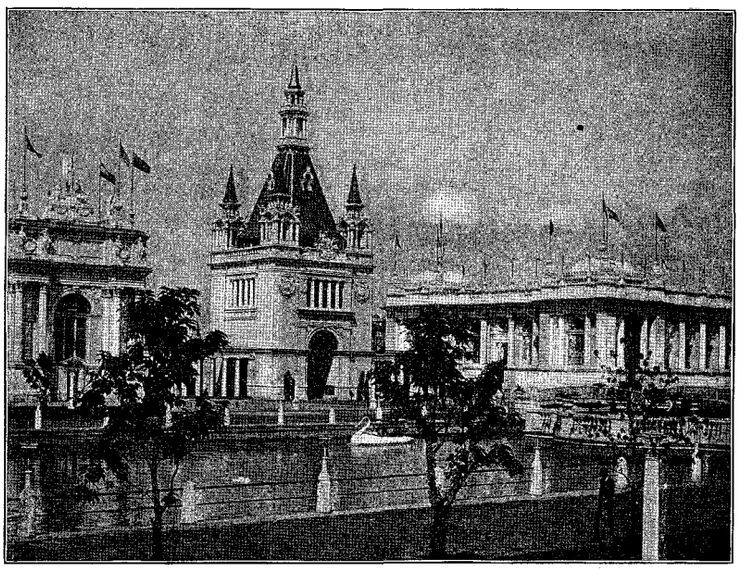
custom work and repairing, than any other State in the Union save New York. There is in this, as well as in the manifold exhibits of this building, a suggestion as to the possibilities of this trans-Mississippi region quite in a different line from any which in general it has been believed possible here to pursue. A pyramid of flour in an exhibit from the State of Minnesota also calls to mind the fact that away in the interior of this region, far from the fringe of the agricultural territory, more flour is manufactured in one Western city, Minneapolis, than in any other city in the world. And it is of interest to note, too, tho not specifically manufacturing, that the city of Omaha, in which this exposition is held, has the largest smelting-works in the world, turning out annually over twelve million dollars in gold and silver. In the Manufactures Building, seemingly incongruous, tho probably the most appropriate place on the grounds, are shown the products of the three great packing cities of the world—Chicago, Kansas City, and South Omaha; and really the booths which present these products of the shambles are among the most artistic and interesting in the building.



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ADMINISTRATION ARCH.

"The extent to which manufacturing is being entered into in the West is a revelation to one who has not before given the matter consideration."

So much for the territory represented at the exposition. But the display does not consist entirely of statistics and samples of grains and metals. The spectacular features are present in full force:

"A really magnificent arch, done in white, rising like some tribute to the victories of a great general, stands on a wide esplanade facing the central court of the exposition. In place of an opening for the passage of triumphal hosts a mighty sounding-board rises to the highest inner point of the arch, and under this the bands play. By night an electric arch under the façade sends its soft glow upon the performers. Orchestral and choral performances are given in an auditorium seating several thousands of people, built upon the grounds. Sensibly enough, the exposition management makes these fine concerts free to the public, and many thousands of people attend them.

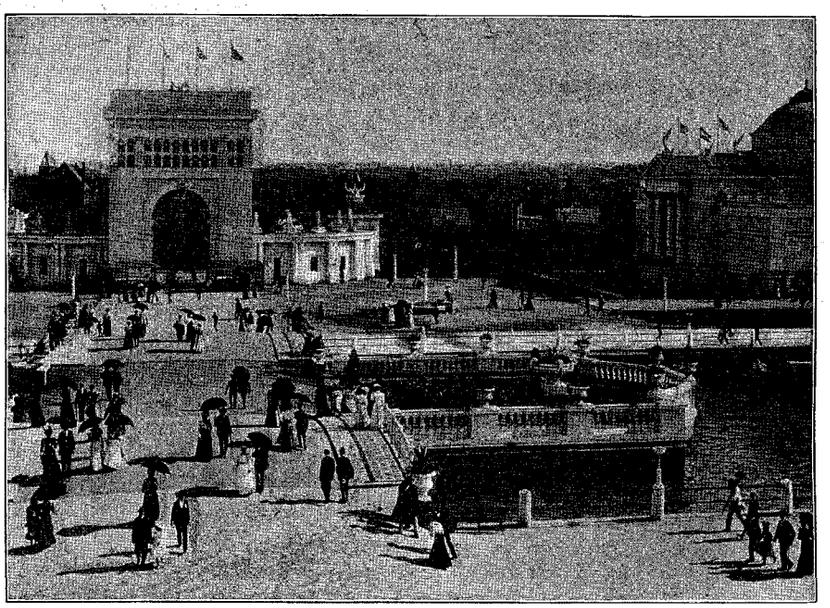
"The exposition has a Midway—a double-decker, so to say—running like a big L around the eastern and southern portions of the grounds. The fertile fakir is there, a bit more free and easy than he would be under Eastern restraint, a little cheaper and more commonplace mayhap, but still picturesque. The Oriental people, they with the flowing robes and inflated trousers and *blasé* faces and generally professional make-up, they and their camels and their donkeys, their quaint streets and their incessant chatter, and their unwholesome dances and their dirty hands—the same parties that make all Midways interesting and vivid—are here in force. In fact, the exposition has deluged the public with the Oriental; for, in addition to the 'Streets of All Nations,' where the foreign folk dance and drive and smoke cigarettes, and swear in unknown tongues, there is the 'Streets of Cairo,' a rival institution of the same character. The proprietors of the two streets have been fighting in the courts for supremacy, one trying to oust the other, on the ground that the concession should have been sold to but one.

"A novelty in the Midway region is the giant seesaw, which must be over a hundred feet high. It is made of steel, and its skeleton framework is balanced on an iron pier about fifty feet from the ground. On this pier is the working machinery of the concern. Two cages or cars, large enough to accommodate a good many people, are attached to the seesaw, one at either end of the giant arms—in you go, and up you go to a startling height.

"The illumination of the grounds is admirable. I saw the city of Paris illuminated one night in honor of the return of President Faure from his successful mission to St. Petersburg, but there was nothing in the illumination of the French capital to be spoken of in the same breath with the display you may see any night on the grounds of the exposition. The Court of Honor, or whatever name you choose to give it, lies a half-mile long, a rippling-waved lagoon in its center bearing many a picturesque gondola. The water reflects back the thousands of electric lights, which define with beautiful distinctness the great buildings that border the lagoon. In the distance, rising in noble proportions, its splendid façade picked out in soft lines of yellow light, the Government Building stands silhouetted against the dark sky. All down the court on either side, and here and there at short irregular distances from the buildings, stand graceful Grecian pillars—upon their tops no flaming torches or glowing smoking incense, but a knot of brilliant electric lights, symbolical rather of modern investigation than of ancient introspection. By day these pillars are fine and interesting, whether singly or in vistas; by night they are peculiarly attractive—a note of rich beauty in the general harmony."

The West is preeminently agricultural, and the Omaha exhibition, in this department, stands at the head of the great fairs:

"It would seem that all former expositions have been outdone in the matter of agricultural display. A large beautiful building near to the Government Building is devoted wholly to agriculture, illustrating in very many ways the progress as well as the present importance of this department of our national life. Very ingenious, and in a certain restricted sense very artistic, are the decorations of this building. There seems to be hardly anything susceptible of decorative treatment that can not be reproduced by the materials which nature provides in field and meadow and farm. Illustrations of scenes of pioneer life—very attractive at a distance as pictures—prove on inspection to be wholly of corn or wheat or grasses, no color of any character save that which nature paints in the green spring or the ruddy summer or the rich brown autumn."



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BRIDGES AND ARCH OF STATES.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The influencing features of the week's trade were, according to *Bradstreet's*, heat and holidays. General business, particularly in the East, was irregular, altho almost phenomenally large in volume. The stock market closed a fraction lower than the week before. The general level of prices has been very high and railroad earnings have remained at their large figures. Exports are still large, especially of cereals.

The Cereals.—"Wheat has been about one cent higher in price for spot, with Western receipts only about as large as those of last year for the week. No doubt, some farmers have learned that it is a poor business to hold back for higher prices, and yet very many are doing it, and so are making inevitable a more disastrous decline in prices after a time. The latest estimates range from 665,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels, foreshadowing a somewhat smaller crop than was indicated a month ago, but one large enough, nevertheless, to distribute 100,000,000 bushels for replenishing the world's depleted stocks, to meet all domestic consumption and probable foreign demand, and still to leave a sufficient surplus to depress the market. Atlantic exports for the week have been 2,325,100 bushels against 4,243,386 last year, flour included, and Pacific exports 163,192 against 713,434 last year. Corn is a shade higher, one estimate promising only 1,750,000,000 bushels."—*Dun's Review, September 10.*

The Money Market.—"Higher rates for money contract speculative stock market activity at New York. London displayed more interest in our securities, and was a purchaser in the early part of the week. The markets both here and abroad were, however, disappointed by the failure of the St. Paul directors to increase that company's dividend. Favorable factors are the increases of current railroad earnings and Canadian Pacific's submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission decision, thus ending the transcontinental rate war. The week terminates with unsettled prices and speculative liquidation, particularly in sugar stock, which is affected by the beginning of operations by competitive refineries. Government 3-per-cent. war bonds are firm at 105 or better on large demands from banks for circulation purposes. Foreign exchange has declined on small inquiry and increasing supplies of commercial drafts. Demand sterling is 4.84½, and some $600,000 gold has been secured in London for import here; further shipments hither are expected from Australia or Japan."—*Bradstreet's, September 10.*

Wool and Cotton.—"The sales of wool have been only 2,289,500 lbs. at the three chief markets, against 18,010,400 lbs., for the same week last year, and 8,812,000 for the same week in *1892*. The feeling grows that the prices demanded at the West can not be maintained, and until wool sells at materially lower prices the manufacture can not meet the existing market for goods. Prices for goods do not change, and a considerable number of the mills will shortly shut down unless the situation improves. In the cotton manufacture there is still a fairly strong demand, with print-cloths and staple goods unchanged in price, but the stoppage of some Eastern mills continues."—*Dun's Review, September 10.*

Bank Clearings and Failures.—"Bank clearings in the United States aggregate $1,106,000,000, with practically two holidays at some cities, 12.7 per cent. smaller than last week, but equal to last year's large total, 46 per cent. in excess of 1896, 11 per cent. in excess of 1895, 30 per cent. larger than in 1894, 51 per cent. larger than in 1893, and only 2 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Business failures in the United States number 142, against 164 last week, 173 in this week a year ago, 308 in 1896, 213 in 1895, and 223 in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, September 10.*

Canadian Trade.—"Business is active in the Dominion of Canada, except in the maritime provinces. Toronto reports business active, buyers numerous, orders liberal, failures few, immigration large, and manufacturers busy. Montreal reports increased activity, especially in dry-goods, with an active fall trade expected and the outlook for ocean freight improving. Lumber is active at Victoria and Vancouver, and shipments to Alaska are very heavy. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 17, against 23 last week, 32 in this week a year ago, 41 in 1896, 22 in 1895, and 28 in 1894. Bank clearings in the Dominion aggregate $24,661,000, 12.6 per cent. larger than last week and 11 per cent. larger than last year."—*Bradstreet's, September 10.*

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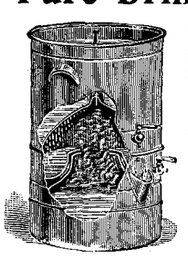

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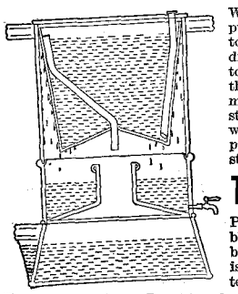

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PERSONALS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Manila, supplies these facts about Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader:

"He is short, but well-knit, has the Japanese cast of face and form of head, and the casual observation would be strengthened by a bristly black pompadour of the kind so common among the Mikado's subjects. There are no outward or visible marks of genius except that the general is slow and deliberate, and that may be a sign of depth and breadth of mental caliber. Aguinaldo is unruffled alike in victory and defeat. In the privacy of his state-chamber he may execute a double shuffle or survey himself in a mirror when his trusted lieutenants bring tidings of a fresh victory, or he may toss on his cot at night when the Spanish occasionally have the advantage, but the visitor searches in vain for the play of emotion, sentiment, hope, or despair when he is presented.

"He has established headquarters in the former home of a rich native, situated on Calle de Arsenal, Cavite's main avenue. The house is broad, low, roomy, and typically Spanish. It was in old Cavite that Aguinaldo was born twenty-six years ago, and he has established his aged mother and several of his relatives in his headquarters. There is a paved court at the street entrance, and a guard of insurgents line it on either side. They come to a present for Americans, and good form calls for a salute in return. A stairway leads from the court, and the landing at the top is large, and makes a good ante-chamber. Here stand guards in uniforms of a material suspiciously like blue gingham marked down to nine cents.

"There is little delay for the American visitor, and the summons to enter the reception-room comes quickly. The presentations are simple. Aguinaldo comes in, extends his hand for a short shake, and then motions the visitors to seats. He wears a spotless suit of white linen, a white shirt with well-polished front, a high collar and a black cravat tied in a bow, and red velvet slippers, embroidered in gold.

"It took a long stretch of the imagination to fully appreciate that the quiet little man in spotless linen was the leader of an active rebellion and the ally of an invading force. Aguinaldo is quite comfortable in the looted town of Cavite. In his office he has a modern desk, backed with a bevel-edged mirror that came from some European mart; a couple of large, strong iron boxes for the dictatorial treasury, an abundance of easy chairs, an old grand piano several feet taller than the modern make, and a large hatrack of fanciful design. The only signs of war were the ends of sword chains that peeped through holes in the gingham coats of the officers in attendance, and a metallic standard-holder that leaned against the hatrack.

"The court of the dictator is not impressive. A chamberlain was identified as a boatman who had worked for some days for the newspaper correspondents, and there were other touches of opera-bouffe. Aguinaldo seems to possess real ability, but none of his followers shine in the estimate of the Americans here."

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Current Events.

Monday, September 5.

The War Department issues orders for the **removal of the regulars from Montauk Point.** . . . The cruiser *Resolute*, carrying the **Cuban commissioners**, leaves New York for Havana. . . . The Navy Department orders a **court-martial of Joseph P. McIntyre, chaplain of the battle-ship** *Oregon*, "for utterances prejudicial of good order and discipline, and unbecoming an officer." . . . **The Arkansas election** results in the usual Democratic victory, Daniel W. Jones becoming governor.

The English and Egyptian flags are hoisted **over Khartum.** . . . General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, is appointed **French Minister of War**, to succeed M. Cavaignac. . . . The **Spanish Cortes reassembles** in Madrid. . . . The Italian Government announces that it will support the **Czar's peace proposal** in every possible way. . . . **Queen Wilhelmina is enthroned** at Amsterdam. . . . **Mr. Gladstone's will** is probated at London.

Tuesday, September 6.

The Spanish Government asks permission of the United States to send several **gunboats to the Philippines** to protect Spanish lives and interests against the insurgents. . . . **The Populist national convention**, in session at Cincinnati, nominates Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for President and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice-President. . . . Republicans elect Edward Curtis Smith, **governor of Vermont.** . . . It is definitely announced in Washington that **Justice White will not serve** on the peace commission. . . . By the **falling of a railway bridge** over the St. Lawrence River near Hogansville, Canada, eighteen workmen are killed and seventeen badly wounded.

A riot between Christians and Mohammedans in Crete is caused by the appointment of Christians as revenue collectors; the European war-ships shell the town of Candia. . . . The Spanish Senate appoints several commissioners **to study peace proposals.** . . . It is announced in London that the **Anglo-German agreement** "relates generally to mutual interests in China, Africa, and elsewhere."

Wednesday, September 7.

The transport *Obdam*, bringing **Major-General Miles and staff** and the Second Wisconsin Volunteers from Porto Rico, arrives at New York. . . . The President makes the following **promotions for distinguished services** at Santiago: To be major-generals, Brigadier-General William Ludlow, and Brigadier-General S. S. Sumner; to be brigadier-generals, Colonel Richard E. Comba and Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph T. Haskell. . . . Right Honorable **Joseph Chamberlain,** British Colonial Secretary, arrives in New York . . . Brown University accepts the **resignation of President E. Benjamin Andrews,** and elects Benjamin Clark to succeed him. . . . In a struggle between factions of the **Silver Republican Party of Colorado** to gain possession of a hall, Charles Harris, of Denver, is shot

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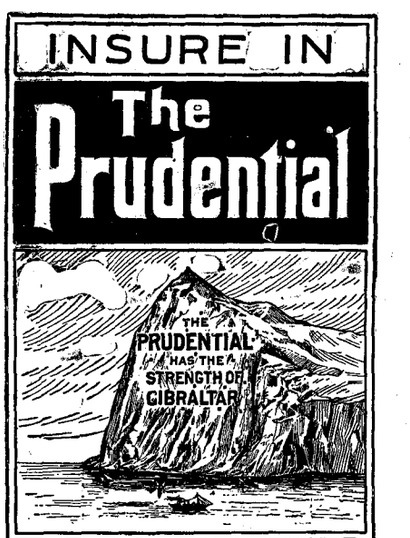

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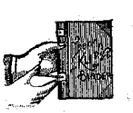

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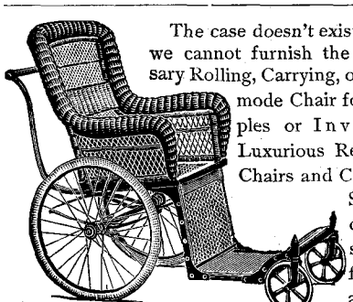

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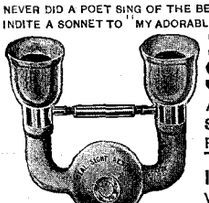

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and killed. . . . The **G. A. R. parades** in Cincinnati.

A cablegram from Peking says that **Li Hung Chang has been dismissed** from office. . . . **Rioting still continues in Crete;** the British battle-ship *Camperdown* joins in the bombardment.

Thursday, September 8.

Four state conventions meet in Colorado Springs, Colo.: Democratic, Populist, Fusion and Anti-Fusion Silver Republican. . . . The **National Encampment G. A. R.,** in session at Cincinnati, elects Colonel James A. Sexton, of Chicago, commander-in-chief. . . . **General Miles arrives in Washington.**

A despatch from Athens says that the **rioting in Crete** is assuming serious proportions, over 300 Christian natives having been killed. . . . **The electric light plant at Geneva, Switzerland,** one of the largest in the world, is destroyed by fire.

Friday, September 9.

The **President appoints Senator Gray,** of Delaware, member of the peace commission in place of Justice White, declined. . . . Bids are opened in San Francisco for the construction of **a coaling-station at Pago Pago,** Samoa. . . . The **anti-Teller Republicans of Colorado** nominate Simon Guggenheim for governor. . . . **Brigadier-General John K. Mizner dies** at Washington. . . . The G. A. R., in session at Cincinnati, passes resolutions **indorsing the Administration and Secretary Alger. . . . General Miles pays his respects to the President,** and calls upon the War Department. The Citizens' Union and other independent organizations of New York State nominate **Theodore Roosevelt for governor.**

A Berlin newspaper says that two weeks ago an English anarchist attempted **to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.** . . . On the authority of a Rome newspaper, it is stated in London that Germany has officially notified France that her **ambassador will be withdrawn from Paris** if the French Government should utilize in the Dreyfus case documents alleged to be forged in the name of the German emperor. . . . **Martial law is proclaimed in Candia,** Crete; the British admiral demands a disarmament of the Mussulmans. . . . A despatch from Manila states that American army chaplains have instituted in private buildings the **first Protestant service ever held in the Philippines. . . . Stephen Mallarmine, the French poet, dies.**

Saturday, September 10.

President McKinley names as commissioners **to investigate the charges against the War Department** the following: Generals John M. Schofield, John B. Gordon, and Grenville M. Dodge; Charles F. Manderson; Colonels James A. Sexton, Robert T. Lincoln; Daniel S. Lamont and Daniel C. Gilman; General Gordon and Colonel Lamont have declined. . . . The American **Evacuation Commissioners reach Havana. . . . Col. Theodore Roosevelt** authorizes the announcement that he will accept the nomination of governor of New York if tendered by the regular convention of the party at Saratoga. . . . Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, is nominated **for governor of Colorado** by the Democrats, Populists, and Teller Republicans.

The Spanish Senate **ratifies the peace protocol. . . . The Empress of Austria is assassinated** at Geneva by an Italian Anarchist named Lucchenni.

Sunday, September 11.

The deputy quartermaster-general at this city is officially notified that **troops returning from Porto Rico will parade** here on Saturday September 17. . . . The towns of Jerome, Arizona, and New Westminster, British Columbia, are **destroyed by fire.**

The assassin of the Empress of Austria and twelve of his friends and supposed accomplices are arrested. . . . General Zurlinden, newly appointed French Minister of War, and M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, announce that they will resign if the Government reopens **the Dreyfus case.**

Natives of the Philippines.

The American Volunteer, shipped to the Philippine Islands, almost half way around the world from our national capital, and seven or eight thousand miles from San Francisco, finds himself in a country where climate, vegetation, houses, and people are entirely different from anything he ever saw. The cattle are only as large as goats, and the horse is almost a curiosity.

The population comprises about 200,000 creoles and Spanish half-breeds, with a few Europeans and Americans. The four million natives, divided into many tribes, each speaking a different language, are, in character and disposition, very like the Southern negro. They are a peaceful, indolent people, working as field hands or day laborers when not occupied with cock-fighting. Women in the Philippine Islands are quite independent, retaining their maiden name, with the addition of "de" before the husband's name. A widow buries her husband's name with him, and immediately is known again by her girlhood name.

On another page is pictured a grown man and woman, natives of the islands, each operating a Singer hand machine. The original photograph was taken on the island of Luzon by an agent of *The Singer Manufacturing Co.*, whose offices have been established in this far-away country for several years.

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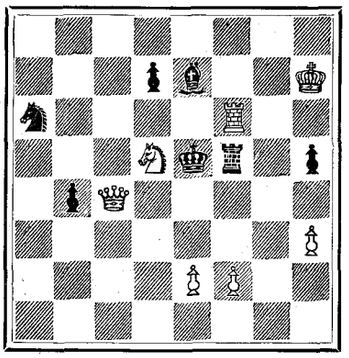
Problem 316.

BY GEORGE CHOCHOLOUS, PRAGUE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

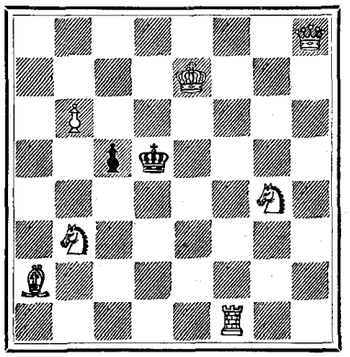
White mates in three moves.

Problem 317.

BY E. PRADIGNAT.

From *L'Illustration*, Paris.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 298.

Place White K on Q 2.

1. Kt—R 5 / K—K 5	2. Q—Kt 5 / K—Q 4	3. Kt—B 6, mate	
	2. ..... / K—B 6	3. Q—K 2, mate	
	2. ..... / P x Q	3. B—Kt 7, mate	
	2. ..... / P—Q 6	3. Q x Q P, mate	
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Q x B P, mate	
1. ..... / K x P	2. B—K 7, ch / K—Q 4 (must)	3. Kt—B 6, mate	
1. ..... / B any	2. Kt—B 6, ch / K x P (must)	3. B—K 7, mate	
1. ..... / P—Kt 4	2. B x P, ch / K x B	3. Q x P, mate	
	2. ..... / K x P	3. B—K 7, mate	

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia.

Comments: "A good problem"—M. W. H.; "The problem shows the time spent in its composition. The mates and construction are very fine"—H. W. B.; "An eye-opener and brain-racker"—I. W. B.

Our esteemed correspondent, M. W. H., suggested placing the K on Q 2, because of the beautiful mates arising from Black K—K 5.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SEVENTY-FOURTH GAME.

Evans Declined.

E. A. HASSELTINE. *White.*	GEORGE PATTERSON, Winnipeg, Man. *Black.*	E. A. HASSELTINE. *White.*	GEORGE PATTERSON. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Kt—R 4	Q—Kt 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 Q—Q sq (c)	Q x Q
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	19 Q R x Q	B—R 6
4 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	20 Kt—Kt 2	P—K B 4
5 P—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	21 Q R—K sq	P x P (d)
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	22 Kt x P	K—R sq
7 Kt—Kt 5 (a)	Castles	23 P—K B 4	P x P (c)
8 Q—Kt 3	Q—K 2	24 Kt x Q P	P—B 6!
9 Castles	P—K R 3	25 Kt—R 4	B x R
10 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	26 B x B	P x Kt (f)
11 B—Kt 2	Kt—K R 4	27 R x Kt	K—Kt sq (g)
12 Q Kt—Q 2	Kt—B 5	28 R x P	B—B 7 (h)
13 P—Q 4	Q—B 3	29 R—K 7	R—R 2
14 P—Q 5	Q—Kt 3	30 R—K 6	Kt x P ch (i)
15 P—Kt 3	Kt—K 2	31 P x Kt	B x P
16 K—R sq	Kt—R 4 (b)	32 Kt—Kt 6	R—B 3
		33 Drawn by consent (j)	

Notes by Mr. Patterson and One of the Judges.

(a) Castles is better.

(b) B—R 6 might have been better.—Mr. P.

(c) Takes all the fight out of it. Evidently satisfied with a Draw.

(d) P—B 5 would have been better.—Mr. P.

(e) Kt—Kt 3, probably better.—Mr. P.

(f) If Kt x P, Kt—Kt 6 ch.—Mr. P.

(g) Had to give up the P. Kt—Kt 6 ch is threatening, but we prefer K—R 2.

(h) Q R—Kt sq is better. White can not afford to swap Rs. The text-move accomplishes nothing.

(i) This sacrifice is unsound. B x P is better, if he wanted to do this sort of thing.

(j) Rather strange that Black should consent to a Draw. He ought to win.

From the Vienna Tournament.

A MODEL RUY LOPEZ.

TARRASCH. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	TARRASCH. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 P x B	R—K 3 (h)
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 P—Q B 4	P—Q 5
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3	25 B—K 4!	R—Kt sq
4 Castles	Kt x P	26 P—Q 3 (i)	P—Q Kt 3
5 R—K sq	Kt—Q 3	27 P—K Kt 3	P—K R 4?
6 Kt x P	B—K 2	28 P x P	Kt x P
7 B—Q 3	Kt x Kt (a)	29 B—Q 5!	R x R
8 R x Kt	Castles	30 R x R	K—Kt 2? (j)
9 Q Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3	31 B—K Kt 5! (k)	P—B 3
10 Q—R 5 (b)	P—K Kt 3	32 R—K 6!	B—K 4 (l)
11 Q—B 3	Kt—K sq	33 B—Q 2	R—K R sq (m)
12 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q 4 (c)	34 P—K Kt 4!	Q—Q B 2
13 B—Kt 2	B—K 3	35 P x Kt	R x P
14 Q R—K sq	Kt—Kt 2 (d)	36 R—K 8!	Q—Q 2
15 K R—K 2	B—B 3	37 R—K Kt 8 (ch)	K—R 2
16 B—Q R 3	K R—K sq	38 Q—Kt 2	Q—B 4
17 Kt—Q sq	B—Q 5 (e)	39 B—K 4!	R—K R 7
18 P—Q B 3!	B—Kt 3	40 R x Kt P!!	R x Q (ch) (n)
19 Kt—K 3	Q—Q 2	41 R x R	Resigns.
20 P—K R 3	P—Q B 4?		
21 B-Q B sq	B—Q B 2 (f)		
22 Kt—Kt 4! (g)	B x Kt		

Notes from The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

(a) So far the moves are identical with those in the tenth game of the Steinitz-Zukertort match played in New Orleans, Feb. 26, 1886. There, however, Zukertort moved 7 .., Castles, and the game proceeded 8 Kt—B 3, Kt x Kt; 9 R x Kt, P—Q B 3, attaining the same position reached, by an inversion of moves, in the present game.

(b) Steinitz here played 10 P—Q Kt 3, and the continuation (which has since become "book-play," the Handbuch giving it as leading to equality) was: 10 .., Kt—K sq; 11 B—Kt 2, P—Q 4; 12 Q—B 3, B—B 3; 13 R—K 2, Kt—B 2; 14 B—R 3 (threatening R x B and Kt—K 4!), R—K sq; 15 R—K sq, Kt—K 3, even game. Dr. Tarrasch's text-move is, unless we err, a novelty, and a distinct improvement, as the forced fianchetto resulting in Black's K's flank clearly weakens that side in a position of the present type.

(c) Why not instead, 12 .., B—K B 3, at once? White can not reply 13 R—K R 5 on account of 13 .., Kt—Kt 2; 14 B—Q R 3, R—K sq; 15 R—Q B 5, P—Q 3; 16 R—B 4, P—Q 4; 17 R—K B 4, Kt—R 4, etc., with the superiority.

(d) This Kt ultimately turns out badly posted at K Kt 3 after the adverse Q's fianchetto. Again 14 .., B—B 3 seems in order.

(e) This appears to involve at least serious loss both of time and position; of which White fully avails himself. Better seems 17 .., Kt—B 4!, when if 18 P—Q B 3, then 18 .., Q—Q 2!; and if 18 B x Kt, then 18 .., P x Kt; 19 Kt—K 3, Q—Q 2!, whereafter White dare not venture upon 20 Kt x P, for then 20 .., B x Kt; 21 R x R ch, R x R; 22 R x R ch, Q x R!, threatening mate at K 8 and winning a clear piece!

(f) The natural sequence of his preceding move was, apparently, 21 .., P—Q B 5, and after 22 P x P, B x Kt; 23 R x B, P x P, etc.

(g) A very strong move, forcing the elimination of the adverse Q B and greatly weakening Black's game.

(h) Had Pillsbury been playing for a draw, which does not appear to be the case, by 23 .., R x R; 24 R x R (or B x R), R—K sq, instead, would have pointed strongly that way.

(i) Of course, not 26 B x P, for after 26 .., P x B; 27 Q x R would not be feasible on account of 27 .., B—R 7 ch, winning the Q. The text-move, on the contrary, brings his Q B powerfully into play and, with that following, makes his own position completely secure. White's game is now much superior.

(j) Pretty clearly intending to bring his R on the open K R's file, but actually costing a piece. It is difficult to suggest anything at all satisfactory for Black here, but perhaps 30 .., Kt—Kt 2 at once, and thereafter R—K sq, or Q—B 4, might have given fighting chances.

(k) Threatening to win the Kt forthwith by 32 P—K Kt 4, and, in conjunction with his elegant 32d move, to force the win speedily enough.

(l) If, instead, 32 .., P x B; 33 Q—K 4! wins instanter.

(m) There is nothing better; his game is gone. If, instead, 32 .., K—R 2, then still 34 P—K Kt 4! Kt—B 5 (forced); 35 B x Kt, B x B; 36 Q x B, gaining the piece, menacing the adverse R and winning easily, 34 .., Kt—B 5 is forced, because if, instead, 34 .., Kt—Kt 2, then 35 Q—R 3 ch, Kt—R 4, equally losing the piece, for if 35 .., K—Kt; 36 R—K 8 dbl. ch., mate!

(n) A most elegant finish to a most masterly game. Pillsbury, it is true, does not shine in this partie, but Dr. Tarrasch's play is of the very highest order.

THE SHORTEST GAME.

Reeve Counter-Gambit.

MARCO. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*	MARCO. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	9 K Kt x P	Q B—Q 2
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	10 K B x Kt	Kt P x B
3 K B—Kt 5	P—K B 4	11 Kt x K B P	Q B x Kt
4 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	12 K P x B	Castles
5 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	13 Castles	K B x Kt
6 Q B—Kt 5	K B—K 2	14 Kt P x B	K R x P
7 Q B x Kt	K B x B	15 Q—Q 4	P—Q 4
8 P—Q 4	K P x Q P	16 Q R—Kt sq	Drawn.

Miron says: "Time not reported; guess they're both ashamed of it."

Percentages of Prize-Winners.

Pillsbury, Tarrasch } Vienna, '98	770
Charousek, Berlin, '97	763
Charousek, Tschigorin } Budapest, '96	708
Lasker, Nuremberg, '96	794
Pillsbury, Hastings, '95	750
Tarrasch, Manchester, '90	811
Gunsberg, Bradford, '88	850
Mackenzie, Frankfort, '87	714
Winawer, Nuremberg, '83	875
Zukertort, London, '83	899
Blackburne, Berlin, '81	824

Lasker has a perfect score of thirteen games in New York, 1893, but the writer in *The Evening Post*, says that "this contest could hardly be called a Masters' Tourney, for at least one half of the field would have been denied admission to an international Chess-Congress."

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